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THE WAR IN DENMARK.

DIMENSIONS AND POPULATION.

Denmark, the outlines of which are correctly given in the above map, is 320 miles long, and from 30 to 168 in breadth, enclosing an area of 21,000 square miles. American readers will better understand these dimensions by the comparative statement that this equals the aggregate area of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The military force of Denmark on a war footing is given at 80,000 men.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The death of King Frederick VII., of Denmark, which occurred on Nov. 15, 1863, has brought on a crisis in the Schleswig-Holstein question. The two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have never been integral parts of Denmark, but they were in dependent duchies, whose dukes happened to be at the same time kings of Denmark. In Denmark proper the crown of the monarchy was transmissible to females; in the two duchies the Salic law prevailed, according to which the crown can only descend to heirs male. In consequence of this difference of the law of succession, the connection of the two duchies with Denmark had to cease with the death of King Frederick, the Prince of Augustenburg being the legal successor in the two duchies, and another relative in Denmark. In order, however, to secure the integrity of the Danish monarchy, a conference of the great powers of Europe held at London in 1852, and in which Eng-land, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Sweden took part, undertook to change the law of succession both in Denmark proper and in the duchies, designating Prince Christian, the father of the princess of Wales and of the new king of Greece, as entitled to succession for the whole monarchy. On the death of King Frederick, the Prince of Augustenburg claimed the succession to the two duchies, on the ground that the conference of London was not authorized to dispose of his rights and the privileges of the people of the two duchies; that neither the Diets of the duchies nor the federal Diet of Germany had given their consent to the protocol of 1852, and that it was therefore utterly invalid. The claims of the prince were at once recognized by a member of the German confederacy, and sustained by the German people generally.

The duchy of Holstein is exclusively inhabited by Germans, and is a part of the German Confederacy. In Schleswig, about 146,500 inhabitants are speaking Germans, 20,000 Frisians, 125,000 Danish, and 65,000 Danish and German. Schleswig does not belong to the German confederacy, but by virtue of treaties is connected with Holstein, the two duchies (together with the duchy of Lauenburg) have a population of 1,001,423 souls, while Denmark proper has 1,000,501.

THE SITUATION.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

PARIS, Feb. 5, 1864.

The first gun of the long threatened European war has been fired. It was fired by the Austrian sentinel on the south frontier to predict the time when peace and good will among the nations of this continent shall be restored. At present, attention is centered on the little duchy of Schleswig. In a short time the field of military operations will have extended itself far and wide. England is still a passive spectator, and, as such, a target for the gibes of France. The greatest possible cordiality is manifested by the French journals toward their ancient enemy.

The latest news from Schleswig which has reached Paris, describes the Prussians and Austrians as still at bay before Missunde. The Vienna journals, in announcing the arrival of the troops upon Danish territory, issued a sort of mock proclamation to the Danes, offering them a free pardon if they would cease their resistance, and promising, as soon, for the sake of their brave soldiers, who did not wish a victory too easily won. These trumpeters must have been much disappointed when the news of the first repulse reached them. The number of troops engaged in this first attack was 9,000 Prussians against two hundred Danes. The whole number of troops of the allies is estimated at fifty thousand infantry, eight companies of cavalry, and one hundred pieces of artillery. The Danes have only twenty thousand troops in all. It must be understood that the duchy of Schleswig is a peninsula of three principal parts, disposed in the shape of a funnel, the opening of which is intended for the sortie of the troops. Its average height is from thirty to thirty-six feet, and its thickness from sixteen to twenty feet. It is the opinion of the best Danish engineers, that 40,000 men occupying it in ordinary weather, the Dannewerke can easily resist an army of 100,000 men. Missunde is one of the most important points on the whole position. Once in possession of the Danes, it would find little trouble in taking Schleswig. But the Austrians and Prussians arrived too late by a fortnight. If they had come to the river Schei while it was frozen, there they would have been comparatively easy, but they have now before them a great extent of marshy ground, impassable for artillery.

Marshal Wrangel, the commander-in-chief the allied forces, has ordered that the two Germanic shall adopt a badge consisting of a white band worn around the left arm, as a symbol of unity in a common cause. The badge is the same worn by the Austrians and Prussians in the war against the French under Napoleon I., and its adoption at present is very irritating to the French. Marshal Wrangel will have reached his eightieth year on the 20th of April next; he entered the army as Lieutenant at fifteen years of age. His relations with Austria are very cordial, his first military exploits having been performed in resisting the incursions of the first Emperor. He entered Paris with the allied armies as Lieutenant Colonel. He is said to owe his rank and high military position, not to the caprice of his predecessor on the throne, but to the sanctity of his convictions, neither to the gift of inspiring his soldiers with confidence in himself, but purely to his devotion to the person of his King. In other words, he is a courtier and not a soldier. The next in command is Prince Frederic de Prussia, nephew of the King, who distinguished himself in 1848, under Gen. Wrangel, in the attack upon the Dannewerke, during the war with Schleswig Holstein, which it was supposed settled the vexed question of the duchies forever. The Schleswigers, whatever future good they may proceed from this kind intervention of their estimable friends of Austria and Prussia, cannot be very happy just at present. The wastage does not allow the people to live, nor the inhabitants upon whom the boon of a state government is to be bestowed are forced to receive their benefactors in their houses. Nevertheless, the farmers have from forty to forty soldiers quartered upon them, and at Ziel and Altona as many as eighty of these brave defenders are stowed into the houses of people whose income is barely sufficient to purchase the requisite food for their guests. Many of the secondary powers of Germany are incensed at the action of Austria and Prussia without consulting the Diet.

The Danes are beginning to regret Englund for not making so her aid immediately. It is altogether the most complete "imbroglio" the world has ever seen—a gordian knot which will require to be severed by many sabre strokes; one will not suffice.

☞ The London *Times*, of 30th January, admonishes the Naval Powers of the world that England is now building an armored ship that will be "as terrible an assailant to ironclads as an iron-clad would be to wooden ships." Our contemporary at a loss for a word that will convey a proper idea of the nature of the new fearful engine of war, calls it a "monster." The object, we are told, "with which this vessel is designed is, in case of another great naval war, to avoid repetition of the long, dreary work of blockading an enemy's fleet by watchers and slow, tedious training off the ports of harbors." The Terrible (the monster's name) is, in short, to be a fleet of iron-clads that a fox-terrier is to a pack of bounds. Let one of an enemy's iron-clad running into port, she can follow them with impunity."

☞ The rebel papers boast that a lot of 700 negroes sold in Macon, Georgia, at $6,000 each, which is proof, they say, that the demand for slaves is not yet satisfied. But the fact is, they have not yet tried to sell any negroes at that price. They have not yet found a rebel who would give $6,000 for a nigger.

☞ The entire crew of Dupont's fleet, consisting of 1,000 men, is entitled to prize money, which will amount to about $1,000 each. The prize money for the capture of Port Royal, which was divided among the officers and men of the fleet, was $1,000,000 for the officers and $1,000 for the men.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

COPPERHEADS LOSING THEIR BASIS.

The House vote upon the Conscription bill is a significant one. It will be remembered that this bill is much more stringent than [illegible]. It does away with the classifications and reduces the causes for exemption. It enrols every black man in the United States, free or slave, with the national militia, and thereby makes him a subject of the government, a citizen, a man. The United States uniform confers upon him the badge of manhood, and he proves his title by his musket. A United States soldier is not, cannot be a chattel. The instant he dons armor, he secures liberty, and from that time rises from his debased position of slave to the exalted one of a freeman. He is henceforth to stand upon the same footing with the white soldier—a free man fighting for the integrity of his country.

Now, for the bill and its analysis. There are eighty Copperhead votes in the House. The official record shows but twenty-three votes recorded against it. Fifty-seven, therefore, dodged—did not dare to vote against it. In our Illinois Copperhead delegation, only two had courage enough to face the music—seven skulked away. The two Allens, Robinson, Stuart, Knapp, Eden and Harris dodged, and only Morrison and Ross recorded their votes in the negative. The deduction is apparent and eloquently shows the change in public opinion. It amounts virtually to this: that three-fourths of the Copperheads in Congress, or, in other words, three-fourths of the Democratic party dare not say that the negro shall not cease to be a chattel and become a free man. Although this is a day of miraculous changes and conversions, we had hardly looked for this. The tough logic of war is rapidly upsetting the fine spun theories of the copperheads, and we should not be surprised at any minute to hear Fernando Wood or any other copperhead rise from his seat and advocate the vigorous prosecution of the war, any more than we were surprised, the other day, to hear that Brooks had announced the death of Slavery. They are dying confessions, however, and before long they will find out that the death of Slavery has involved the death of copperheadism.

THE HITCH IN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We finally have the authoritative statement from the rebel side of the difficulty in regard to prisoners. It confirms what has been said by our commissioners as to the real stone of offence over which the Confederacy stumbles.

They cannot recognize escaped slaves as soldiers entitled to the treatment of ordinary prisoners of war and to exchange, as white men are, or even as free colored men. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, introduces the following resolutions into the Confederate Congress, which sets forth their claims with distinctness:

Therefore it is resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That they do adhere to the position that the emancipation of the negro slaves within the Confederate States by the enemy, is not among the acts of legitimate warfare; but it is properly classed by writers on public law, including the more eminent publicists of the United States, among such acts "as putting to death all prisoners in cold blood and without special cause, or the right to use poisoned weapons or to assassinate."

Resolved, That the pretension of the United States that these States, whenever they may recapture their own slaves, abducted and armed by the enemy, shall deliver them back to said enemy on parole as prisoners of war, is, in effect, a demand, that the Government shall recognize the rights of the United States to legislate within its limits, and shall aid the United States in giving effect to such legislation; a pretension too monstrous and revolting to be yielded to for a moment, by the Confederate States; and set up by our enemies only to create a pretext for violating the obligations of liberating prisoners of war, in accordance with the terms of the cartel, to which the faith of the Government is pledged.

Resolved, That Congress approve the action of the Executive in refusing to entertain any proposition for putting our own escaped negroes on a footing with prisoners of war [illegible] whom they were abducted by the enemy, and to whom the laws require their restoration.

What is good slaveholding philosophy. By that the slave is a part of the master. He has by right no will of his own, but is controlled by the will of his owner, to whom he owes uninterrupted and continuous fealty. His escape and acceptance by the United States works no forfeiture of his obligation. To give up this, is to give up slavery; and to give up slavery, is to give up the Confederacy.

The true duty and interest of our Government are the more clearly exhibited in the light of these claims. The notion they cling to that our Government is still under obligations to uphold their interests, on account of which they have made war upon it, cannot be too soon dispelled. We must support them in slaveholding forsooth, so as to enable them the better to fight us! Nothing could so plainly show that to treat the negro as a man, is to smite the rebellion where it lives—to thrust the spear through the joints of its harness to its vitals. Perhaps they begin to realize, if not before, that the safety of their institution was in the old Union, and that out of it peril only waits upon it, as it does on all abnormal arrangements when moved from the conditions which for the time upheld them.

AGASSIZ.

The lectures which this eminent naturalist has lately delivered in our midst, have abounded with proofs of that vast research and profound knowledge of science that have rendered his name so illustrious. Those who have followed his line of thought through the course, have seen that the end and culminating point of all material progress and changes in the world's history are the creation and endowment of man. All that has taken place in the early geologic periods, all the formations of successive strata, and the different groups and kinds of vegetable and animal life, are found to be but preparations and promise of a world fit to be the abode of man. This one great purpose and aim to make a dwelling place for man is never lost sight of, but is kept steadily in view through all the lapse of ages; and nature struggles ever onward to the great consummation, through the chaotic abyss in the first dawn of time, through water floods and fire floods, over many a frozen and many a fiery waste, up the mighty rocky stairway from granite to sandstone, and then to limestone, and so on up through all the series of strata, until the world is shaped fit to be the abode and home of human beings, and man at last appears the noblest of all the works of creation, and bearing the likeness of the divine creator. We can conceive of no further progress in creation. In original endowment, and immortal capacity no higher being can ever be created on earth; and the work henceforth is to be that of the culture and development of the human soul in endless progress.

> "For tho' the Giant Ages heave the hill
> And break the shore, and evermore
> Make and break, and work their will;
> Tho' worlds on worlds in myriad myriads roll
> Round us, each with different powers,
> And other forms of life than ours,
> What know we greater than the Soul?
> On God and godlike men we build our trust."

And this progress and development of the race goes forward by a method analogous to that which took place in the geological history of the earth. The end of man is perfect likeness to God, and the brotherhood of all the race. Yet how slowly the work of perfection goes on, and as we glance back on the thousands of years within which the race has lived, how little do we find of the divine attributes and excellency; how much of cruelty and wrong, hate and fraud, and how little of truth and justice; how little of that love which is likest God within the soul. The past records of the human race, like those of geology, show us huge social monsters, and mammoth institutions of despotic power, the vast saurian creations of the early times armed with prodigious power, crushing down all resistance, and filling the earth with cruelty and terror. Some of these monsters are known to us only by their remains; their stupendous size, scaly strength, and dragon length and fierceness, being preserved only in legend and tradition. Such were the old empires, and formidable powers of the elder world, that lay stretched across continents and seas, a vast and crushing weight; or moved about, trampling out the life from all germs of growth, and devouring the substance of the earth and its children, until Heaven saw fit to end their days and deliver the land from their power. But some of these social creations, which sprang into life in the hot air and foul slime of former ages have lived down to our own time, and have been the greatest terror and most dreaded evil of our day. Such is human slavery, a huge monster that could only have been gendered in the thick and foul atmosphere, and made from the dark material of a crude and fermenting world, but which having filled its space of time, must now make way for the institutions of fairer forms and nobler features of a truer social life. Already the bones of one of these slavery monsters are found buried in the West India Islands; another lies [illegible] the advancing tide and drift of Russian civilization, and will soon be a more strange fossil than the Siberian mammoth; a third is being destroyed by the vast uprising of a great people and whelmed beneath the fiery flood of Northern valor, and will soon be seen only as preserved in historic records, or geological museums.

The work moves slowly towards its aim, but steadily and surely. The history of the past is the pledge for the future. There shall come a time when men everywhere shall dwell together in brotherly unity; oppression [illegible], cruelty and wrong [illegible] be found no more on earth; and they shall [illegible]. This to-[illegible] the history of man is to be a contradiction to all of the great Creator's other works; a palpable blunder and a failure. If this is not the end of man, he is of all created things, the most

> "A monster, then, a dream,
> A discord. Dragons of the prime,
> That tear each other in their slime,
> Were mellow music matched with him."

OUR NEW GOLDFIELDS.

When we consider the vast amount of power and importance which Gold has ever conferred on its possessors it is not surprising that its acquisition should have been in all ages an object characterized by great earnestness and excitement. In the by-gone times of the old alchemists the possession of the precious metal was supposed to be attainable by its artificial manufacture, and numberless legends will testify to the unflinching manner in which the old philosophers threw their whole souls into the enterprise. But the days of the "philosopher's stone" are past, and it is now pretty satisfactorily proved that gold making, though probably profitable in the imagination, is decidedly not so in practice. So the would be gold possessors have changed their plan of action, and have become seekers instead of manufacturers, although the alteration in the *modus operandi* has by no means effected a diminution in the earnestness of the workers, as the feverish excitement ever pervading a gold producing region can plainly testify.

His intense eagerness for the acquisition of the earthly "one thing needful" renders the gold seeker a restless man, roving from region to region, frequently upon rumors wild as the wind. The feverish rush to the California diggings was allayed by the discovery of fresh fields of enterprise in Australia, at which locality too it shortly subsided into the ordinary business of every day life. British Columbia was for some time filled with excited adventurers, but it has now settled into order and steadiness. Then, indeed, the gold *furore* seemed to be pretty well exhausted, for auriferous bearing localities appeared to be about worn out. The Ural and Hartz mountains were not considered desirable locations. Canada attempted to turn the tide of seekers into her country, but her *Chaudiere* gold seemed rather problematical, when suddenly a new locality was discovered in a place few had thought of, and holding out richer prospects of success than the most productive had hitherto done, besides which it possessed the, to us, great advantage of being in the midst of our continent. And accepting this land as the new El Dorado, the cry on all sides is "On to Idaho."

At this juncture then, when Idaho guide books are the general rage, and the old auriferous excitement has re-arisen in men's minds, it may not be considered inapplicable to say a few words regarding the geological formation or deposition of this valuable metal, which by its extraordinary influence creates wonderful cities out of the barren wilderness.

Notwithstanding that gold is almost without exception the most valuable of metals, and is also one of the most widely distributed over the surface of the globe, it cannot lay claims to the superior age of many of the baser ones. In the far back ages of the carboniferous and other paleozoic epochs, when vast deposits of iron and other metals were produced, gold was not among them. The great Mesozoic periods were ushered into existence with their myriads of organisms, and yet we have no *proof* of the deposition of gold in any quantities. Indeed it is probable that the gold bearing rocks did not become impregnated with their auriferous contents until just before those mighty and general convulsions which destroyed the old extinct mammals and occurred after the deposition of the tertiary Miocenes.

This was the hypothesis of the celebrated Sir R. Murchison who based his theory upon investigations made in the Ural Mountains of Russia, and which has since been corroborated by other eminent geologists. The gold of the Urals is supposed to have been deposited during the time when the comparatively new Syenitic, Granitic and other igneous rocks were being erupted in the vicinity. So also it is probable that the impregnation of the celebrated Californian gold fields is of an equally recent date, that the Sierra Nevada received its auriferous deposits about the time when the newer range of mountains fringing the coast and known as the Coast Range were being elevated. Of a similar age it may be inferred is the gold of Idaho. It is true that the metal is frequently found beneath strata of considerable thickness, but this fact will not prove its superior age, or disprove the assertion that gold—geologically speaking—is of comparatively recent date, for upon examination the rocks will not be found to be older than the Mammoth or the Mastadon and most probably were deposited from the waves of a tertiary or even post tertiary sea.

Multifarious, however, as are the different golden depositions, and widely as they may differ in detail—for the metal is found in rocks of all textures from old compact limestone or granite to the very mud of existing rivers—they are susceptible of a very simple classification. For the sake of simplicity two ideal divisions may be improvised, being, first, all those deposits found in the igneous rocks, or, indeed, any beds that have been altered by the action of fire, and in the second place, of the gold that exists in strata where its presence is due to aqueous agency. The gold of the first class generally exists in large veins of igneous rock, such as quartz, which run through or across the strata in a perpendicular or highly inclined manner; these are generally pretty regular in form and are some few feet in thickness.

Sometimes however they differ in appearance, and consist more of a number of large irregular masses or bunches, from which the branches diverge in all directions. These masses are frequently many yards across, and at times the quartz in such quantities as to make what might almost be called a hill of itself. In some few localities, but very rarely, the gold is found in little veins, mixed with any mineral and in a state of almost perfect purity; such threads are profitably workable until they dwindle down to less than the thickness of pasteboard. The manner in which the metal exists in the quartz is various. Sometimes it is in extremely small particles, so minute but so numerous that some specimens of this kind of rock from California, when crushed to powder and treated with quicksilver, yielded sufficient gold to leave a margin for profit after paying the expenses of the operation, even where the particles of metal were so small as not only to be invisible to the naked eye, but even to the eye when aided by a strong lens.

Much more frequently, however, the gold is in larger particles or grains scattered pretty equally throughout the mass. If the quartz has a crystalline structure, which it frequently has, nests of the metal, also crystalline, will be noticed in the cavities of the bed, sometimes filling the whole interstices and forming the "nuggets" so pleasing to the eye of the miner; and from the way in which the metal pervades as to choke of the shape of the orifice, giving rise to the erroneous though popular opinion, that it has been "run" into the holes when in a melted state. Auriferous deposits are also frequently found in connection with compact limestone or marble rocks which were originally aqueous ones, but which have become metamorphosed, losing their aqueous characteristics, by the action of subterranean fires.

A remarkable example of this kind is to be seen in the California Region on the road between Sonora and Murphys, where the metal is found in a blue clay lining the fissures of a compact metamorphosed limestone rock. Some of these fissures are nearly thirty feet in depth and are so numerous that the strata seems hollowed out into innumerable caves so irregular in appearance that frequently large pear shaped masses of rock may be seen supported upon small apices. These remarkable cavities are supposed to have been formed by the infiltration of some solvent which chemically dissolved away the substance of the rock before the deposition of the auriferous contents.

But by far the most important deposits of the precious metal occur in the drift beds, which may be said to include all the gold found in tertiary or post tertiary strata, and also those fine dust deposits extracted from river beds in gold yielding localities. Doubtless the gold found under these circumstances has identically the same origin as that before described, but since its original precipitation it has been considerably altered by the action of water, being carried by streams or local deluges sometimes great distances, and deposited in beds differing widely from those in which it was originally created. There are few among us who have not witnessed the wearing action exercised by all moving water on the land in its vicinity; how the rocks on the sea shore are broken up and crumbled to pieces by the waves, and how the courses of rivers are deepened and widened and straightened by the current.

There is not a stream that flows, or even a shower of rain that falls, but exercises this wearing or degrading action. It is visible in the vast pile of broken rocks in many places of the sea shore, or in the very muddying of the streamlets and ponds after a summer's shower. It was these same actions, going on at a time when all physical forces were much more vigorous and powerful in their manifestation, that produced the drift gold beds, the old strata containing the metal were broken up, and the smaller nuggets washed away from the heavier rocks to form with light loose debris—the fresh auriferous strata. The differences in the varieties of deposits are simply produced by slight changes in the manner of precipitation, and are all readily accounted for. When we find the drift to be composed of coarse or fine like stones, well water worn, and containing large worn and indented crystals of the metal, it is supposed to have been precipitated from some ancient river where the debris would be necessarily much marked by abrasion in powerful currents of water. Frequently, also, these deposits seem to have been formed by water not confined to river channels, but covering extensive tracts of country, as if formed during partial deluges, or if the stones are fine in composition they may have been precipitated from still water ponds or lakes. All these varieties of action were probably in vigor ages before the time of man, and present organisms; but the same actions are now working, tending just as surely and steadily to modify the earth's surface. In the neighborhood of all gold regions, the streams and rivers are found to contain fine sandy sediments consisting largely of fine dust of the precious metal and these deposits which form such an important consideration to the gold seeker, are washed by the stream from beds containing the ore. Such are the principal circumstances under which the metal exists in those regions where it has been discovered in any quantities. Regarding the appearance of the rocks themselves found in auriferous districts little need be said; they are somewhat various in structure, though generally they can be readily distinguished, as their appearance is pretty distinctive. The tenaciously altered rocks, talcose and clay slates are of frequent occurrence, while the aqueously composed, tertiary drift is also strikingly noticeable. As a general rule the strata are considerably contorted, and thrown into numerous plications, all tending to show the vigorous actions to which they have been subjected. In many places masses of igneous rocks are forced through the sedimentary strata, metamorphosing the beds and destroying all their old characteristics by destroying all traces of forms of life, and covering the rock itself frequently into crystalline limestone or even marble. These intruded rocks which were thrust through the strata in a molten state are generally either trap, greenstone or serpentine, and are all easily recognized by their characteristic appearance.

The successful miner is not necessarily a scientific man, but none will deny that a lack of scientific knowledge lies at the root of the numerous failures which attend explorers of previously untrodden regions in mechanics and the arts as well as in mining. The general physical theories of the gold deposition may require important modification in their practical application, but in their broad outline are universally met with. The cool miner and the seeker after the crude metals have long since learned to look upon geologic science as valuable adjunct in their researches. The gold digger will find it of no less importance, since the deposits he is looking for have been found under the operation of the same laws, and are consequently equally susceptible of scientific determination and discovery.

☞ Senator Conness of California, having been recently invited to speak before one of the presidential associations of New York city, replied, briefly, "that he felt more like making war than making Presidents, and, therefore, could not come." We wish that more of our representatives, in both Houses of Congress, had the same earnest view of their real duties in this important crisis, for wire-pulling for the succession is a poor business, and will meet generally, proven unprofitable.

McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

What He Omitted from His Book.

General McClellan, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, pretends that his report is "a plain narrative of such facts as are necessary for the purposes of history," and he says; "Where it was possible I have preferred to give these facts in the language of dispatches, written at the time of their occurrence, rather than to attempt a new relation. But there are some strange omissions of dispatches concerning some of the most important events in his dispensation, which seriously mar the reliability of his narrative as a historical document. For instance, the following dispatch announcing to the country his glorious victory over the evacuated Yorktown, and his triumphant pursuit of the flying enemy, is left out of the report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

We have the ramparts, guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. We hold the entire rebel works which our engineers report very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry. I move Franklin's division and as much more as I can transport by water to West Point to-day. No time shall be lost.

The gunboats have gone up the York River. Gloucester is also in our possession.

I shall push the enemy to the wall.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

Nor is the following, describing the further progress of the driving of the enemy to the wall, and the exuberant spirits of the young Napoleonic general in the distant pursuit, given in the report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, May 4th—7 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their intrenchments about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fight ensued. Just as my Aid left, Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and, I presume, carried the works, though I have not yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to insure all purposes. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success was brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effect will be of the greatest importance. There shall be no delay in following the rebels.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

Nor does the report contain the following dispatch, dated next day, showing the sudden change in the mood of the triumphant pursuing general, when he found that his pursuit had actually overtaken the enemy, and that fighting was to be done, and that the rebels really intended to "dispute every step to Richmond." Then his "force enough" of the afternoon before, sank to the inevitable McClellan inferiority next morning, and the only thing he felt confident of was that the enemy was superior and would fight well.

BIVOUAC IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURG, May 5, 1862—10 p. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War;

After arranging for movements up York River, I was urgently sent for here. I find Jo. Johnston in front of me in strong force, probably greater, a good deal, than my own. General Hancock has taken two redoubts, and repulsed Early's rebel brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one Colonel and 150 prisoners, and killed at least two Colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme.

I do not know our exact loss, but fear that Gen. Hooker has lost considerable on our left.

I learn from prisoners that the rebels intend disputing every step to Richmond.

I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here while I resume the original plan.

My entire force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, who will fight well; but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

A narrative consisting of orders and dispatches, is incomplete if it omits those which show the condition of the commander's mind during the events. Plausibly constructed afterthoughts, written out in retirement, may be more satisfactory to the General, but they do not give what he proposes, a picture of events by the dispatches and orders of the time.

At one moment in victorious pursuit of the flying enemy; announcing his resolution to push them to the wall, and that his force was enough; magnifying the results of his victory, and its effect upon the country, and commending all as proving the wisdom of his plan; and then as soon as he found that the enemy had stopped running, and that Jo. Johnston was actually in front of him, *his heart sank within him*. The enemy's force became greatly superior. He was confident they would fight well. He consulted prisoners and was told that the rebels were actually going to dispute the way to Richmond. Of course if they intended to fight, he did not. He concluded not to push them to the wall, but to take to the wall himself. It was not his plan at all that had drawn him into all this trouble. It was Washington interference. His force was entirely inadequate. He would "run the risk" of trying to hold the enemy in check, while he resumed the original plan.

It was Gen. McClellan's fate *never to be near enough to an engagement of his army to understand the nature of it*, and uniformly to give an incorrect and unjust account of it in his early dispatches. Thus in the battle of Fair Oaks, in a dispatch dated at night, "On the Battle Field," which he never came near, and which the enemy then held, he defamed Gen. Casey's division, which for two hours had borne the brunt of the enemy's attack. He was compelled to retract this next day, but the credit and spirit of the division were irreparably injured.

So in this case he gave the entire credit to Gen. Hancock, who had by command of Gen. Sumner, taken possession of some abandoned redoubts, and who had done but little of the fighting. He omitted all mention of Sumner, Hooker, and Kearney, who did the chief fighting in the battle, which cost us 2,228 men, of whom 456 were killed and 1,400 wounded.

His report now shows the total ignorance and injustice of his dispatches at the time. Gen. Kearney's private letters, which were afterward published, showed how the soul of that gallant officer was stung by this injustice and charlatanism. But it is evident from the dispatches that a charitable allowance should be made for the *demoralized* state of Gen. McClellan's mind, when he found that the enemy had stopped running.

It will be seen that while he was telegraphing his brave pursuit and invincible determination, and while his army was fighting this battle, he remained behind at Yorktown, to superintend the starting of Franklin's division by water, and to send dispatches to the country to have future victories discounted, in total ignorance of what was going on.

Sudden Death of Austin B. Williams, a well known Printer.

Mr. Austin B. Williams, a widely-known and highly respected printer, and for twelve years past employed in the New York *Times* establishment, died suddenly at the Hydropathic Institution of Dr. Trall & Co., in Laight-street, yesterday morning, Feb. 21. Mr. Williams' personal appearance—(being perhaps the largest and heaviest man since the days of Mr. Holt, in this City, weighing some 420 pounds, and requiring no less than seventeen yards of broadcloth to complete his exterior outfit)—made him an object of especial and peculiar interest to all associated with him. His humor and ready wit were of a superior order, and these, with his extraordinary proportion, made him a "host among his associates. Mr. P. T. Barnum repeatedly sought him for his popular resort as a natural curiosity, but his exceeding sensitive and peculiar character would never permit him to become an object of popular curiosity. He was extremely timid and bashful when in the presence of ladies, and would resort to any subterfuge to escape their company.

Still more notable characteristics of Mr. Williams may be found in the simple fact that he never knew the taste of ardent spirits or tobacco, never wore an overcoat, and eschewed the common vices of mankind to a degree seldom equalled. He was a native of Exeter, N. H. and in the 31st year of his age. About a week since, while on his way home, he was seized with an attack of apoplexy, and lingered until Sunday morning, when he passed away. *N. Y. Times*, 21.

☞ On the 22d inst. the citizens of Bloom and vicinity met for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of Washington's birthday. After listening with interest to addresses from J. D. Ward and F. A. Eastman, Esq., of Chicago, the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, We have a man who is honest, just, and upright, a firm defender of freedom and the constitution, a standard bearer around whom we can rally with the utmost confidence, in ABRAHAM LINCOLN, therefore we hereby re-nominate him as the choice of this meeting for re-election to the office of President of the United States in November next.

Resolved, That G. B. McClellan be nominated for [illegible], that he may be on hand to use his experience as grave-digger at the burial of all Copperheads.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. J. D. Ward and F. A. Eastman for the eloquent and patriotic addresses delivered.

☞ M. D. Conway, in a letter to the Boston *Commonwealth*, thus shows one of the many forms of court etiquette, which restrict the will and affections of English princes:

"I learn that there was quite a rebellion at Windsor Castle. The princess vehemently opposed having a wet-nurse, and the prince took her side, and could not see why she should not be allowed to nurse the babe, as she strongly desired to do. But she was told that the court traditions could not be set aside; never was English prince or princess yet nursed by its own mother. So the healthy and virtuous Mrs. O'Somebody was sent for, and the princess had a long cry. This is a true story, and somewhat more valuable than ordinary court gossip."

☞ Senator Trumbull arrived in Springfield on the morning of the 22d, called hither by information of the dangerous illness of his son, an interesting child of three or four years. On his arrival he was met by the deeply afflicting intelligence that his child had died but a few hours before. In their sad bereavement Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull will have the sympathy of the community.

☞ Mlle. Henrietta Sulzer, of Max Maretzek's opera troupe, was married to Signor Hannibal Biachi, the leading basso of the same troupe, in New York, on Sunday last. The ceremony was private, but was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Maretzek, Mr. and Mrs. Bellini, Mr. and Mrs. Errani and some others of the musical fraternity. The dinner was served at the Bird's Hotel, in Bleecher street.

☞ Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has ordered all citizens of that State, south of the Chattahoochee river, and Gen. Joe. Johnston has repeated the injunction. This stream runs through Georgia nearly as far in the interior as Atlanta. This looks as if it was the intention to evacuate all Northern Georgia.

☞ The Weston *Border Times*, a new radical paper in Missouri, has nominated Judge [illegible], of St. Louis, for Governor.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

KNOXVILLE, Feby. 13, 1864.

An engine has just arrived at London, from Chattanooga, indicating the completion of the railroad to the former place. The bridge at this place over the Holston is nearly ready, when the pontoon will be sent down to London to aid in building the railroad bridge there.

The rebels are within a few miles of us, in Sevier county, on the south side of the river. Longstreet's headquarters are at Morristown, up the railroad. Great activity is manifested at the works on the forts at Temperance Hill, Fort Saunders, and on the forts on the hill on the south bank of the river. A Signal light was seen last night from beyond Temperance Hill. There has been fighting on the south side nearly all day. Our troops in that direction are chiefly cavalry, and they are in strong force. Gen. Schofield has been the rounds to-day. Many Brigadier Generals rank him. Among these are Brigadier Generals Manson and Judah. It may be rather irksome for Major Generals to obey an inferior officer who is again outranked by those of his own grade. His confirmation as Major General will obviate this when it takes place. The customary salute was fired on the General's arrival, from the guns near the Catholic church. Stores of all kinds are now beginning to accumulate, and there no complaints of short rations. The soldiers are also better clad. The days of the *Rebel opportunity* are fast passing away. If they cannot do anything now they never can. Apprehensions are felt by the timid, and everybody expects a severe struggle in a few weeks at the outside. The rebels still make dashes through our lines, and practice their usual barbarities. During one of their sorties a soldier of the 23d Michigan was brutally shot three times after he had been wounded and had surrendered. He was taken to camp and lived long enough to tell the shameful story. During a recent flag of truce a dog was recovered from the rebels; along with the dog was a *bottle of brandy*, with Jeff Davis' compliments. The brandy was duly discussed if not the compliments.

Military matters are kept quite close. Citizens of East Tennessee, are enlisting in great numbers. The regiments already number upwards of twenty, including infantry and cavalry. The colored population are also enlisting in considerable numbers for the heavy artillery, which will be used chiefly for the defense of the State.

A wagon train of commissary stores has just arrived from Camp Nelson by way of Jacksboro'. Our supplies are now accumulating rapidly. It is intended to furnish the railroad employes with subsistence stores at Government prices. This is no more than an act of justice, as the cost of living is extremely high, and no corresponding addition has been made to their wages.

A train of ten cars and a corps of paymasters arrived at London last night, from Chattanooga. The road is in good order between the two places. The distance is 80 miles. It is 30 miles from London to Knoxville, making 110 miles altogether.

An attack on the railroad was apprehended at Cleveland. A detachment of our forces had gone down the river to prevent any flank movement.

The weather is dry and beautiful, and the rivers very low.

BENEFITS OF THE AMNESTY

Circular of the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

SIR: Many persons, against whom criminal indictments or, against whom proper proceedings under the confiscation laws are pending in the courts of the United States, growing out of the participation of such persons in the existing rebellion, have in good faith taken the oath prescribed by the proclamation of the President, of the 8th of December, 1863, and have therefore entitled themselves to the full pardon and restoration to all rights of property, except as to slaves, and where the rights of third parties have intervened, which that proclamation offers and secures. The President's pardon of a person guilty of acts of rebellion will, of course, relieve that person from the penalties incurred by his crime, and where an indictment is pending against him therefor, the production of the pardon, signed by the President, or of satisfactory evidence that he has complied with the conditions on which the pardon is offered, will be, if not of the case excepted from the benefits of the proclamation, will be a sufficient reason for discontinuing such criminal proceedings and discharging him from custody thereto. Nor is it less doubtful that a *bona fide* acceptance of the terms of the President's Proclamation by persons guilty of acts of rebellion, and not of the excepted class, will secure to such a person a restoration of all the rights of property except as to slaves, and where the right of third parties shall have intervened; notwithstanding such property may, by reason of those acts of rebellion, have been subject to confiscation under the provisions of the Confiscation Acts of Aug. 6, 1861, chapter 60, and July 17, 1862, chapter 195. For without adverting to any other source of power in the President to restore their rights of property, the 13th section of the Act of July 17, 1862, authorizes the President, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare. It will hardly be questioned, I suppose, that the purpose of this section, inserted in a law mainly intended to reach the property of persons engaged in the rebellion, was to vest the President with full power to relieve such persons on such conditions as he should prescribe from the penalty of loss of their property by confiscation. Although the proceedings for confiscation under the Acts of August 6, 1861 and July 17, 1862, are *in rem* against the property seized, yet under both acts the ground of condemnation is the personal guilt of the owner in aiding the rebellion. By the pardon and amnesty, not only is the punishment of that personal guilt remitted, but the offence itself is effaced, that being the special effect of an act of amnesty of the Government. Of course it arrests and puts to an end all penal proceedings founded thereon, whether they touch the person or the property of the offender. There is, therefore, no case or judicial proceedings to enforce the penalties of acts of rebellion which cannot be reached and cured by the constitutional or statutory powers of the President to grant pardon and amnesty, whether those proceedings be against the person of the offender by criminal indictment, or against his property under the Confiscation Acts referred to. The President has accordingly directed me to instruct you that in any case where proceedings have been commenced and are pending and undetermined in the district or Circuit Courts of the United States for your District, against a person charged with acts of rebellion, and not of the excepted class, whether they be by indictment or seizure and libel of his property for confiscation, the rights of other parties not having intervened, you will discontinue and put an end to these proceedings, whenever the person so charged shall produce evidence satisfactory to you that he has, in good faith, taken the oath and complied with the conditions prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863. Nor is it necessary that the evidence he produces should be a deed of pardon signed by the President. It would be quite impossible for the President to furnish the multitude who are now availing themselves of the benefits of the Proclamation, and who are likely to do so hereafter, with this formal evidence of pardon; it will be sufficient to justify your action if the party seeking to be relieved from further proceeding shall prove to your full satisfaction that he has in good faith taken the oath, and brought himself within the conditions of pardon and amnesty set forth in the Proclamation. If in any case you have good reason to believe that the oath has been taken for the mere purpose of obtaining the possession of personal property seized under the Confiscation Acts, with intent to remove it from the subsequent reach of the officers of the law, you will make report of the facts and reasons for your belief at this office before discontinuing the proceedings or restoring such property to the possession of the owner. Fugitives under section 5 of the Act of July 13, 1861, chapter 3, are not of the class reached by the President's Proclamation; for under that act, the question whether the property seized is subject to forfeiture depends upon the predicament of the property itself, and not upon the personal guilt or innocence of its owner. In this respect, forfeitures under that act have more resemblance to cases of prize of war captured at sea as enemy's property, than to proceedings under the act of August, 1861, and July, 1862. Such forfeitures are provided, not so much to punish the owner for disloyal acts, as to prohibit commercial intercourse and weaken the public enemy, which are always efficient instruments and legitimate effects of public war. But although the remission of forfeitures under the act of July, 1861, are thus not within the scope of the Proclamation of Pardon, still ample power is conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by the 8th section of that act to mitigate or remit all forfeitures and penalties incurred under the act. And it is not to be doubted that in all proper cases under that act, where the owner of the property residing in the territory in rebellion complies with the condition of the proclamation, the Secretary of the Treasury will exercise the power of remission of such forfeiture in the same spirit of generous forbearance and liberality which inspired and characterized the proclamation.

Very respectfully, &c.,

TITIAN J. COFFEY, Acting Attorney General.

The Hon. James Brooks Recognizing the Destruction of Slavery as a Fixed Fact.

In the course of a speech on the Freedman's Bureau bill, in the House, on Friday last, the 19th instant, the Honorable James Brooks, editor of the New York *Express*, said:

MR. SPEAKER: There are some things in this world which we Yankees have designated by the vigorous word "fixed," or what the French, in their philosophic phrase call "*fait accompli*." Sir, the abolition of slavery is a "fixed fact," a fact accomplished. I must accept it. I cannot close my eyes to it any more than upon the sun or upon the sunshine, or upon the tornado or the storm. *What is written is written, and I must read it, and I should be blind if I did not see that slavery is abolished, and the African, too, with it.* I cannot help it, I cannot avoid it. Massachusetts has ordained it and the country accepts it, and, if not as a wise man, at least as a public man, I must abide by it and act upon it. When the Border States voted on the floor of this House at an early part of the session, and by their vote, organized this House, it was written, it was decreed, irrepealably decreed, that slavery is abolished, and there was no help for it.

I know, sir, it is said that the States of Missouri and Kentucky are in a good degree under military government. I do not apprehend that all the gentlemen who voted for the organization of the House intended to carry out this decree. I know that the honorable gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) who bears an honored name—*clarum et venerabile nomen*—intended no such thing; but nevertheless it is the decree, a decree written out, and he one of the writers. I know the people of Maryland and of Delaware, if they had been allowed to vote, intended no such decree; and I know that it is said that those two States are better represented by the honorable gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Schenck) the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, than by their Representatives here. But when these Representatives are accepted and recognized by that people, acquiesced in by that people, and, if not acquiesced in by that people, defended and protected by the military power, I must accept all that as an accomplished fact, irrepealable, a fact which is to be met, I am bound to act upon it; every true statesman has acted so in all past time.]

I am told that these things are against the Constitution, against the laws of war, against the rights of property. Undoubtedly they are; but what of it? There are thousands of things against Constitutions, against the laws of war, and against the rights of property, which when fixed upon [illegible]. There is a [illegible] the [illegible] clusively these written, that slavery is against the law of God, no matter what may be written in Constitutions or in the laws of war, or what may be the rights of property. I know [illegible] in the Higher law. It is [illegible] the doctrine that revolutions [illegible] that Providence [illegible] and a New England doctrine born. It was a doctrine cradled in France in the [illegible] throes of her revolution, and adopted in Massachusetts. It was the doctrine of the French Revolution.

> "Le roi le plus juste, le plus sincère,
> Est d'ordinaire le plus sévère à punir."

[Here Mr. Brooks quoted from Telemachus and from Cooper, the poet, passages about loyalty, and went on:]

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have tried through my whole life to be thus faithful to the law—"the Constitution and the laws." We all on this side of the House, have been loyalists, because loyalty is *fealty*, fidelity to law. I mourn over the destruction of the laws of my country. I invoke the genius of history to doom to eternal infamy all these violators of law; but, as a Roman in the days of Julius Cæsar, or as a Frenchman in the days of Napoleon, I must cease protesting and resisting. I must see things as they are. I must accept facts accomplished, and abide by the consequences. Hence I recognize the abolition of slavery; hence I intend to act hereafter upon that recognition because it is inevitable. So far as I have influence I intend to withdraw that question from the exciting canvass of the day, and to go before the people upon other matters of difference. The anxiety I now feel is not for the negro, but for the liberty of the white man—the continued constitutional liberty of the white man. I care less now what may become of the negro, as a freedman, while I care all for securing the white man's sure guarantee for his liberty.

List of Deaths Occurring in the Different Hospitals from the 1st to the [illegible] of February.

J. Cox, Co. H, 93d Indiana infantry.
John Kelly, Co. I, 9th Illinois cavalry.
Lieut. T. Mitchell, Co. H, 5th Ill. cav.
J. Davis, Co. I, 18th Ill. Inft.
C. Bohles, Co. A, 4th Iowa Inft.
J. Keeler, Co. F, 3d Iowa cav.
D. D. Haven, Co. C, 3d Mich. Cav.
R. Leming, Co. D, 106th Ill. Inft.
J. F. Johnson, Co. A, 93d Ind. Inf.
H. W. Hughs, Co. F, 3d Wis. Inf.
F. H. Wilson, Co. A, 26th Iowa Inf.
E. Yates, Co. H, 6th Ill. Cav.
H. Davis, Co. D, 114th Ill. Inf.
P. Dunham, Co. H, 6th Ill. Cav.
P. Durbec, Co. K, 120th Ill. Inf.
L. Stanton, Co. I, 3d Mich. Cav.
S. B. Bridgewater, Co. F, 18th Ind. Inf.
Benjamin Miller, 3d Iowa Battery.
M. Fowler, Co. F, 119th Ill. Inf.
J. L. Black, Co. D, 119th Ill. Inf.
C. Nabarb, Co. A, 3d Mich. Cav.
J. E. Denton, Co. E, 9th Ill. Cav.
J. P. Anderson, Co. C, 31st Ill. Inf.
A. Hess, Co. D, 7th Ind. Cav.
N. B. Miller, Co. B, 27th Iowa Inf.
D. D. Andies, Co. H, 7th Ill. Cav.
J. W. Adams, Co. B, 9th Ill. Inf.
I. Murry, Co. I, 10 d Ill. Inf.
O. Lynch, Co. H, 36th Ill. Inf.
S. C. Cathcart, Co. G, 16th Wis. Inf.
J. McConley, Co. E, 63d Ohio Inf.
H. Revelle, Co. D, 86th Ind. Inf.
J. R. Hatfield, Co. E, 40th Ill. Inf.
H. O. Daines, Co. B, 40th Ill. Inf.
C. K. Marshall, Co. A, 3d Iowa Cav.
G. T. Woodward, Co. D, 8th Wis. Inf.
A. M. Barnes, Co. A, 40th Ill. Inf.
H. C. Williams, Co. E, 6th Iowa Cav.
G. L. Herman, Co. D, 32d Wis. Vol.
T. D. Mitchell, Co. H, 5th Ill. Cav.
B. Burns, Co. M, 9th Ill. Cav.
A. P. Ross, Co. C, 3d Mich. Cav.
Thomas Burns, Co. C, 6th Ill. Inft.

—*Memphis Bulletin*, 20th.

A Fair Proposition.

MARENGO, Feb. 19, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I am a loyal man, sound in every way, and thirty-seven years of age. I own a good farm of 160 acres in McHenry county, Illinois; well fenced, with good buildings, and under a high state of cultivation. Now my proposition is this: If any man in Chicago wants to invest $4,000 in the above premises, (and it is worth the money) before the 10th day of March next, I will bind myself to enlist either in the military or naval service of the United States for three years or during the war.

A. W. SPITZER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1864.

The money market is steady all round. The change from day to day is very little. Money is in good supply for all legitimate business purposes; but there is no surplus. Most of the banks have all the calls they can supply; but in one or two instances we heard a complaint of a scarcity of the right kind of paper for discount. The rate is 10 per cent; but we should not be surprised if a concession might be realized by the customers of some of the banks for large favors of the right kind of paper. The spring business must soon open, when operators will doubtless want all the money bankers can command, and at good stiff rates.

New York exchange is firm and close. The buying rate is 1/8@1/4 cents, and even 20 cts may sometimes be paid. The selling price is 1/4 to customers—outsiders pay 30 cents@[illegible]. The demand seems to be gaining on the supply.

The price of gold in Wall street has been steady during the day at 157 1/4. The rate here was 156@157, usually the lower figure.

Silver 148@148. Canada currency 153@156. Treasury notes, buying 1/4, selling 1/4. The demand for 5-20 bonds is large and active. Buying 106@106 1/4; selling 107.

New York Stock Market—Feb. 24.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission stock and bond brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & Tol.	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (gtd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson river	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7 3-10	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coupons 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]	Missouri 6's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & P. du C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Gold	157 1/4	157

MARKET—1st Board steady. 2d Board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1864.

RECEIPTS, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Cured Meats, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Dres'd Hogs, No.	Beef Cattle, No.	Hides, lbs.	High wines, brls.
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but the general markets ruled dull, and we have to note a decline in quite a number of leading articles.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were 4,929 live and 6[illegible] dressed. The receipts of Beef Cattle were 606. The market for Dressed Hogs ruled dull and 15@20c lower—with light sales at $7.50@8.00—chiefly at $7.50@8.00 dividing on 200 lbs. The mildness of the weather has driven shippers completely out of the market, and the demand by packers is now very trifling.

Live Hogs ruled active and firm, with sales of about 2,300 head, at $5.85@7.50 gross—chiefly at $6.25@7.00. Beef Cattle were 15@20c lower than yesterday, with sales of about 1,600 head, at $2.50@6.00—chiefly at $3.[illegible]@4.25. At the decline named, there was a good demand by shippers, and the market was tolerably active.

The provision market ruled unusually dull. Mess Pork however remains steady with a fair demand—with sales of 700 bbls. at $20.00 for city packed and 19.62 1/2 for country packed, and $18.50 for last season's Mess Pork. Prime Mess Pork was neglected and nominal. There is a continued good demand for sweet pickled Hams at 11c, at which price we note sales of 170 tcs country cured. Bulk Hams are also in good inquiry, with sales to-day of 23,750 pcs at 10 1/2c loose. Bulk Shoulders are in fair demand at [illegible] packed. English Meats are quiet, and the only sale reported was a lot of 200 bxs Cumberland Middles at 9 1/4c. Lard was dull and heavy, and we report light sales of prime kettle at 12 1/4c, and No 1 Lard at 11 1/2c. Tallow is dull, with sales of 100 brls prime city at 10 1/2c.

The spectre of "taxing stocks on hand" has again entered the whisky market, in consequence of the action of the House of Representatives, and we have to note a decline in price of 3@5c per gallon, with light sales at 78@80c. At the opening there was an active inquiry at 79c, but as soon as the New York dispatches were received, buyers limited their bids to 78c—holders generally keeping their stocks off the market. The feeling at the close, however, was dull and heavy, with a strong downward tendency.

Flour was quiet, with light sales of spring extras at [illegible]. The Wheat market ruled dull, and prices [illegible] per bushel, with light sales at $1.15@1.16 1/2 for No 1 Spring, $1.09@1.11 for No 2, and $1.00 for Rejected—closing dull. Old Corn was more active, with sales of No 1 at 90c, and No 2 at 88c; but New Corn suffered a further decline of 1@2c—sales ranging from [illegible]. Oats fell 1@2c per bushel—No 1 selling at [illegible]. Rye was neglected, with light sales of No 1 at [illegible]. Barley was steady at $1.25@1.17 1/2 for No 2 in store, and $1.30 for prime by sample.

Seeds quiet. Clover is dull. Timothy is in good supply and heavy at $3.25@3.[illegible]. Flax Seed is in good demand and firm.

NEW BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS.

We understand that the members of the Board of Trade have subscribed already about $70,000 for the erection of the new exchange building. As it is desirous that the building association and the Board of Trade be as far as possible one and the same thing, we trust there is not a single member of the Board with the ability, but will subscribe to the stock. It is to be their building, and as a matter of pride alone they ought to come forward freely and interest themselves in it. Let it not be said that they had to rely mainly on outside capitalists to erect what will no doubt be the chief architectural ornament of the city, and the finest exchange building in the United States, if not in the world. At present none but members of the Board can subscribe; dare we hope that it will not be necessary for those not members to take the stock? Let but each member take a few shares, and the books may be closed at once, and the work go on. The Chicago Board of Trade has a reputation for promptness and energy, and these characteristics must be preserved.

Exportation of Live Stock to Canada.

Despite the prohibition of live stock from the United States, official reports from the Governor General show that during the first three quarters of 1863 the imports into Canada [illegible] of live stock from the United States amounted to 1,313 horses, 3,5[illegible] horned cattle, 2,755 sheep, and 16,5[illegible] swine. Partial reports for the last quarter show a further import of [illegible] horses, [illegible] sheep, and 1,[illegible] hogs. Secretary Chase expresses surprise that the order of May 18 has so little effect in diminishing the exportation of live stock to Canada, and declares his intention of immediately correcting the error of mistaken construction of the order [illegible] with the exception of an exception in favor of the parties [illegible] affected by the late seizure at the Suspension Bridge. The exportation of live stock [illegible] any of the Territories bordering on the Dominion [illegible] deemed inexpedient further to modify the order.

New Orleans Cotton Market—Feb. 14.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1864.

The market for Dry Goods during the early part of the week was exceedingly quiet, and our wholesale merchants had time to assort and arrange their new stocks; but during the past two days there has been renewed activity, and buyers have come in freely from nearly all parts of the interior. They all tell the same story, too, of light stocks and an unusually light demand for the season.

As will be seen from our list of quotations, given below, there is no material change in prices; but at the same time the tendency is strongly upward, and we notice that our quotations here are no higher than at the seaboard. We quote as follows:

[illegible — list of dry goods quotations: Sheetings, Prints, Denims, Tickings, Stripes, Ginghams, Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans, Delaines, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Cotton Yarns, Twine, etc.]

Review of the New York Provision Market.

[From the Commercial List, Feb. 21.]

The downward turn in the rates of gold has partially checked the movement in pork, and the market for mess is a little off—say 25c—while prime is heavier. The receipts continue moderate, and speculative purchases for future delivery continue to be made at about previous figures. For March delivery [illegible]. [illegible]

Receipts since our last.

Pork, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pckgs.	[illegible]
Beef, brls and tcs	[illegible]	Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]
Cut meats, pkgs.	[illegible]	Live Hogs	[illegible]

Export, from 1st to 19th Feb.

	1863.	1864.
Beef, tcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, (equal to) kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[From the New York Shipping List, 20th.]

SUGAR—We notice a very quiet market for raw, but holders continue firm, and prices remain steady and uniform. [illegible]

Irish Flax Crop.

The annual report of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, states that the crop of flax in 1863 was unprecedented in extent, no less than 214,000 acres having been sown. The yield per acre was also above the average, and the crop was estimated at 40,000 tons, producing to the cultivators upwards of £4,000,000. This is an immense crop. [illegible]

New Orleans Sugar Market—Feb. 14.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market was quiet but steady, and prices were firm and unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible] Provision Market—Feb. 21.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Grocery Market—Feb. 21.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market—Feb. 23.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Seed Market—Feb. 21.

In Seeds there is very little doing, and the market for Clover is dull at $8 1/2 per bushel. Timothy steady [illegible], and Flaxseed in fair demand, with further sales of 1,200 bushels at $3.40 per bushel.

New York Seed Market—Feb. 21.

The demand for Clover has fallen off, and we have only to notice sales of 300@500 bags at 14@14 1/2c cents. Timothy remains quiet. Rough Flax is scarce and firm; 2,300 bushels sold at $3.35@3.40.

Price of Iron in 1860 and 1864.

The following table shows the comparative prices per ton in the New York market in 1860 and 1864:

	1860.		1864.
Railroad bars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotch pig	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English bars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American bars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boiler plate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1864.

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs at the various yards amount to nearly 7,000 head, and the extreme sales to [illegible], but principally at $6.25@7.00 per 100 lbs. The receipts to-day have been in excess of the usual supply for several weeks past, in consequence of two or three large lots from Missouri being only now brought here that were intended for this market some weeks since. There has been a fair amount of activity in the yards, but with the absence of that strong and active competition which prevailed some few days since.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the busy demand in the market at present is for shipping, and it was seen that the high rates which have for the past five weeks been demanded for prime Hogs [illegible]. [illegible]

to-day we quote the market tolerably firm at our preceding quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle during the day amount to about 1,200 head and the extreme sales to 1,234, at $2.50@6.00, but principally at $3.00@4.75 per 100 lbs. There has been more than the usual amount of business got through, but at a decline of 25 cents on medium to prime qualities, and of 25c on common grades. The tallowistic influence of high prices is no where more speedily seen than in our Live stock yards. Whatever be the real or supposed scarcity in the country, buyers have only to make prices right in order to set in motion all imaginable agencies and expedients to make the supply equal to the demand. The thing is sometimes overdone, and then the markets are no sooner well filled than prices run down with a fearful rapidity so far as the expectations and interests of sellers are concerned. The advance in prices of Beef Cattle during the last three weeks has been considerable, and the widely distributed shipping demand has appeared to be fully equal to sustain them; there has, however, been a feeling pretty generally evinced that present rates are unnecessarily and imperiously high, and not a few are anxious and evidently doing their best to bring them down.

In our market to-day we seem to have observed this influence at work; and partly to that and partly owing to the absence of many of the speculative buyers who favored it with their attendance last week, from [illegible]. [illegible] prices to which we have already referred. As an indication [illegible] our telegraphic dispatch on [illegible] New York Cattle Market, which by accident was omitted last evening.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Market moderately active and in small supply. Prices range from $1.50@6.25 ♥ 100 lbs. Sales to-day: 212 av. 86 lbs at $5.50.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1864.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Flour.	Fourth Class.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York	[illegible]	1.13	1.50
To Boston	[illegible]	1.28	1.70
To Montreal	[illegible]	1.21	1.60
To Albany	[illegible]	1.05	1.40
To Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received, 3,466 brls. Market dull and neglected. Sales were:—150 brls "Goodman's Imperial" on p. t.; 1/2 brls "Atlantic" at $5.50; 50 brls "Key City" choice spring extra at $5.75; 100 brls "Bower City" at $5.60. The United States Commissary has made awards for 2,000 brls "Albion" and "Kokomo" white extra flour at $6.05.

WHEAT—Received, 26,000 bu. Market very dull and a cent lower. Sales to-day were:—2,400 bu Spring in store at $1.16 1/2; 1,200 bu do at $1.16 1/2; 5,000 bu do at $1.16 1/2; 4,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at $1.11; 14,000 bu do at $1.10 1/2; 3,500 bu do at $1.10; 3,300 bu do at $1.09 1/2; 6,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at $1.09; 500 bu do at $1.11 1/2; 3,500 bu Rejected Spring in store at $1.00; 400 bu Rejected Red Winter in store at $1.07.

CORN—Received, 20,000 bu. Market for Old Corn [illegible]. [illegible]

OATS—Received, [illegible] bu. Market dull and a cent lower. Sales to-day were:—12,000 bu No 1 Oats (fresh receipts) [illegible].

RYE—Received 1,020 bu. Market very dull. Sales [illegible].

BARLEY—Market quiet. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

CHEESE—Supply continues small, and with a good demand prices are firmly maintained. [illegible]

COFFEE—With no improvement in the supply, the demand is necessarily restricted. Prices rule very firm at previous quotations, with less excitement in the market. We quote: [illegible]

EGGS—The market is in better supply, and prices rule rather easier. [illegible]

FURS—In moderate demand and steady at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—In good receipt and steady demand. Previous quotations unchanged. Lemons in fair supply and tolerably active at present rates. ORANGES in better supply and moderate demand. [illegible] We quote:

Green Apples, ♥ brl fair to prime	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Lemons, ♥ box	[illegible]
Oranges (Sicily) ♥ box	[illegible]
Cranberries, ♥ brl	[illegible]
Hickory Nuts, ♥ bu	[illegible]

Sales to-day: 450 brls Green Apples at $1.50; 300 brls [illegible].

DRIED FRUITS—Apples in active demand with an adequate supply. The market rules very firm with an upward tendency. Peaches in fair supply and large demand. Market very firm and unchanged. RAISINS and CURRANTS in fair demand and good supply. Market steady and tolerably firm at previous quotations. ALMONDS firm and unchanged. Figs in fair supply and good demand. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREASE—Scarce and in good demand. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received, [illegible] brls. [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Received, [illegible] Hogs. Market dull and 10@15c lower. [illegible]

HIDES—In fair receipt and moderate demand. Prices firm and steady at previous quotations. [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—Linseed Oil in limited supply and with a daily increasing demand, the market rules very firm at present quotations. Of all descriptions there is a fair supply, and previous quotations remain firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible] supply, [illegible] to be hoped that they will soon be the commencement of a regular and more plentiful supply for the market. At previous quotations the market rules firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 488 bbls Pork, 67,760 lbs Cut Meats, 105,700 lbs Lard. There was a fair inquiry for Product to-day, and the market was generally quiet.

MESS PORK—In fair demand and steady. Sales to-day were:—300 bbls city packed Mess Pork at $20.00; 200 bbls country packed do at $19.62 1/2; 700 bbls [illegible].

PRIME MESS PORK—In fair demand and nominal at $17.25@17.50. No sales.

PICKLED MEATS—Hams in good demand and firm. Sales to-day were:—170 tcs country sweet pickled Hams at 11c.

BULK MEATS—Steady and firm. Sales to-day were:—23,750 pcs Country-cured dry salted Hams at 10 1/2c loose, and [illegible].

ENGLISH MEATS—200 bxs Cumberland Middles at 9 1/4c.

LARD—Dull. Sales to-day—50 tcs prime city kettle rendered Leaf at 12 1/4c; 150 tcs No 1 Lard at 11 1/2c.

POULTRY—In abundant supply. We continue our previous quotations, at which the market is tolerably active. We quote: [illegible]

SUGARS—There is no departure from the previous activity and firmness of the market. There is less excitement in the New York market, the result of which is seen in increased steadiness here. Previous quotations are unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

SALT—Market for both domestic and foreign quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

Sales to-day were: 800 sacks Ground Alum Salt at $2.30 in store.

SEEDS—CLOVER—Very dull. Sales to-day were 5 bags at $7.00; 4 brls at $7.75. TIMOTHY—Quiet. Sales to-day were: 80 bags choice in lots at $3.40; 150 bags at $3.35; 11 bags at $3.25. FLAX—Is active demand and firm. Sales were: 33 bags common, at $3.16; 17 bags do at $3.20. Prime in good demand at $3.25.

SYRUPS—In good demand and very firm at previous quotations. Of the higher grades there is still a small and inadequate supply. We quote: [illegible]

TEAS—Market active and very firm with an upward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—In fair demand and firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

TALLOW—Market generally dull and inactive, with limited receipts. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

VINEGAR—In good demand and fair supply. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—In small supply and steady at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

WOOD—In good demand and small supply. We quote: Beech ♥ cord $10.00—delivered at $11.00; Hickory ♥ cord [illegible]; Maple ♥ cord [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

JUST READY,
THE EIGHTEENTH THOUSAND
—OF—
THAYER'S LIFE
—OF—
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
THE PIONEER BOY.

This book contains the full and reliable life of President Lincoln, from the time he was seven years of age until he took his seat in the Presidential Chair. It is the

ONLY AUTHORISED LIFE

of this great man.

It is well known that he was never so popular, or so well appreciated either at home or abroad, as to-day. Our own papers are urging, and foreign journals are recommending him as the best [illegible] suitable Candidate for

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The price of the book is such that it is placed within the reach of every man in the country, and it should be read by everybody immediately before the election.

It is for sale by every Bookseller and [illegible] the country.

Price, $1.00.

Will be sent by mail, postage free, to any part of the country, on receipt of One Dollar, by the publishers.

ENERGETIC AGENTS wanted, to sell it in every town in the United States. Apply at once to

WALKER, WISE & CO.,
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KENDALL'S

MOISTENS, BEAUTIFIES, ODERATES, LENGTHENS, INVIGORATES, NOURISHES, EMBELLISHES THE HAIR.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE IS A RARE COMPOUND OF STIMULATING EXTRACTS FROM FLOWERS, ROOTS AND HERBS, For the Growth, Beauty and Permanent Vigor of THE HAIR.

We beg to offer extracts from letters in our possession, which we shall be pleased to show: "Highly beneficial, where the Hair requires a stimulant." DR. [illegible]

"Have never had anything that so perfectly answers the purpose of a hair dressing." WARREN WARD, [illegible] Canal street, New York.

"After having used your Amboline, I can recommend it to be the best preparation for the [illegible]." Artiste du Theatre Francais, New York.

"After being bald for over seven years, your Amboline has covered the [illegible]." PROF. JNO. [illegible], 20 Kingst[illegible], New York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Put up in boxes (containing two bottles) [illegible] ONE DOLLAR. Prepared only by KENDALL & CO., 308 Broadway, New York, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,
24 & 26 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

LARGE AND SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

I am now offering for sale one of the [illegible] [illegible]

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS
VETERN VOLUNTEERS,
Recruiting for the Army of the Cumberland.
ALL THE GOVERNMENT AND COUNTY BOUNTIES SECURED TO RECRUITS.
OFFICE ON CLARK-ST.,
Opposite the Sherman House.

JUST WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS. OUR NEW POCKET ALBUM. (FOR SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS.) Holding Sixteen Pictures, is the cheapest and best Pocket Album ever offered to the public. Sent by mail to any address, post-paid, on receipt of Seventy-five cents. It can be filled with pictures (16) and sent by mail to soldiers in the army, or friends anywhere in Uncle Sam's domains, at the very trifling sum of Thirty cents postage. All orders promptly filled by SAMUEL BOWLES & COMPANY, Photograph Album Manufacturers, Springfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE To Exchange.

We have an undivided interest in several parcels of land near the city, amounting to about sixty-two acres, to exchange for city property, improved or unimproved, to the amount of from three to four thousand dollars will be paid [illegible] difference in the value of the property exchanged. THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

$20 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Commanding Officer of Marines at Cairo, Ill., of FREDERICK HETCHNER, (Private,) who recently deserted from the U. S. Marine Corps. [illegible] By order Rear Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

NEW IRON STORE. BALTHIS & BRO., Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, Buggy and Wagon Stock, Shelf Hardware, &c. 207 LAKE STREET. CHICAGO, Feb. 21st, 1864. Having made arrangements for conducting the Iron and Shelf Goods Trade in this city, we respectfully invite your attention to our Stock, which consists in part of Iron, Buggy and Wagon Stock, Plow and Spring Steel, Springs and Axles, Thimble Skeins, Nails and Washers, Shelf Hardware, and Nails. [illegible] C. C. BALTHIS, J. M. BALTHIS. BALTHIS & BRO.

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To U. G. Schoeller or whom it may concern: Take notice that on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1862, [illegible] purchased (and assigned the certificate of purchase) [illegible] of lot No. 1, and all of 9 in subdivision of [illegible] in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, at a sale of lots and lands [illegible] for the year 1861, [illegible] and that the time of redemption thereof will expire on the 29th day of July A. D. 1864. WILLIAM CARY.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN [illegible] Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. [illegible] MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife, MARY ELLEN, has left my bed and board without any just provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN J. FOUTS. Chicago, Feb. 24, 1864.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE. My lot at south-east corner of Randolph and Wabash, 40 feet on Wabash, 80 [illegible] on Randolph. Capital location for a first-class wholesale store. Terms of [illegible]. [illegible] C. LANE, 28 McCormick's building, corner Dearborn and Randolph streets.

HAY! HAY! HAY! Any quantity of Hay of all kinds can be had at the SUMMIT FARM. City teamsters out of employment would do well to call there and make bargains. H. HAY.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.—A few sheep from imported stock, and in lamb, by the bucks presented to Mayor Wentworth by the Prince of Wales, at the SUMMIT FARM. Also a few young bucks. Apply at the farm, or address the undersigned, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill. HENRY HAY.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. (In Drawing of Feb. 12, 1864.) [illegible] TAYLOR & CO.

WAR SONGS FOR FREEMEN. Dedicated to the Army of the United States, with Accompanying Music, [illegible]. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

DEVON AND DURHAM CATTLE.—[illegible] HENRY HAY.

DREDGING AND DOCKING. [illegible]

LARGE DISTILLERY FOR SALE. A tract of Land, containing 55 acres, with a Distillery (brick), [illegible] [illegible] vermillion Co., Ill.

NEW YORK WAREHOUSE AND SECURITY COMPANY. Office, No. 26 Pine street, opposite U. S. Treasury Building. Cash Capital, $1,000,000. This Company, with a paid up capital of a MILLION DOLLARS, is now prepared to [illegible] Banking, Trust, Agency and Commission Business, [illegible] F. J. OGDEN, Sec.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO. Terms and Conditions of Commutation. On and After February 1st, 1864. [illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN THE LAKES AND LIVERPOOL. [illegible] Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. [illegible] STOWAH, RAVINNA, [illegible]

1864. SPRING TRADE. RAWSON & HASTINGS, BOOTS & SHOES [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] VARIETIES [illegible]

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1838, now permanently located at 59 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, VENEREAL, SCROFULOUS, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, and DISORDERS OF A CONFIDENTIAL CHARACTER. [illegible] Remember Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 59 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. Consultations [illegible].

A Physiological View of Marriage.

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure. [illegible] Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, True and Reliable Dye known. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

Doctor Thomson,

[illegible]

Whose Dye is taking the place of others?
CHRISTADORO'S!
Whose Dye is the most perfect imitation of Nature?
CHRISTADORO'S!
[illegible]
CHRISTADORO'S!
Whose Hair Dye succeeds when all others fail?
CHRISTADORO'S!
Whose Hair Dye has the largest sale in the world?
CHRISTADORO'S!
Whose Dye is shipped in the greatest quantities to hair-haired sections of Cuba, Mexico, and South America?
CHRISTADORO'S!

Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1.50, and $3 per box, according to size.

Nineteen Years Ago

Mathews first prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE; [illegible] For sale by all Druggists. [illegible] A. I. MATHEWS, [illegible] Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, [illegible].

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) [illegible] Office, 179 South Clark street [illegible]. [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible].

[illegible] Frailty, or Physiological Researches. [illegible] by MARROW, 194 Bleecker street, New York. [illegible] of R. SCOVIL, 78 Randolph street.

Cancer can be Cured.

[illegible] Cancer and Consumption Champion, [illegible] Chicago, Ill. [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible].

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H. M. DUPEE & CO.
Wholesale Provision Dealers
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Pork, Lard, Hams, Side Meats, Smoked Beef, Tongues, &c., &c.
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H. M. DUPEE & CO., 144 South Water Street.

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CASH ADVANCES. [illegible] McCHESNEY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON, [illegible] PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Water street, New York. [illegible]

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THE EIGHTEENTH THOUSAND

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— OF —

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

THE PIONEER BOY.

This book contains the full and reliable life of President Lincoln, from the time he was seven years of age until he took his seat in the Presidential Chair.

It is the

ONLY AUTHORIZED LIFE

of this great man.

It is well known that he was never so popular, or so well appreciated either at home or abroad, as he is to-day. Our own papers are urging, and foreign journals are recommending him as the best fitted and most suitable Candidate for

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The price of the book is such that it is placed within the reach of every man in the country, and it should be read by everybody immediately before the election.

It is for sale by every Bookseller and Newsman in the country.

Price, $1.00.

Will be sent by mail, postage free, to any part of the country on receipt of One Dollar, by the Publishers.

ENERGETIC AGENTS wanted, to sell it in every town in the United States. Apply at once to

WALKER, WISE & CO.,

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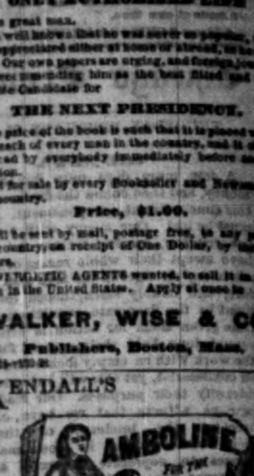
K ENDALL'S



MOISTENS,
BEAUTIFIES,
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NOURISHES,
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THE HAIR.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE

IS A RARE COMPOUND OF STIMULATING EXTRACTS FROM

FLOWERS, ROOTS AND HERBS

For the Growth, Beauty and Permanent Vigor of

THE HAIR.

We beg to offer extracts from letters in our possession, which we shall be pleased to show: "Highly beneficial, where the Hair requires a stimulant." DR. CHILSON.

"Have never had anything that so perfectly answers the purpose of a hair dressing." [illegible]

"After having used your Amboline, I believe it to be the best preparation for the hair yet made." NATHALIE DUMAS, Artiste du Theatre Francais, New York.

"After being bald for over seven years, your Amboline has covered the entire scalp with New Hair." PROF. JNO. [illegible]

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Put up in boxes (containing two bottles), price ONE DOLLAR. Prepared only by KENDALL & CO., Broadway, New York, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

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FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,

24 & 26 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

L ARGE AND SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

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L ARGE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

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N EW YORK WAREHOUSE AND SECURITY COMPANY.

Office, No. 26 Pine street, opposite U. S. Treasury Building.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.

This Company, with a paid up capital of a MILLION DOLLARS, is now prepared to [illegible]

Banking, Trust, Agency and Commission Business,

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Wholesale Provision Dealers

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible] Pork, Lard, Hams, Side Meats, [illegible] Beef, Tongues, &c., &c.

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REFERENCES IN CHICAGO:

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W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO.

THEODORE CRANE, [illegible]

F. J. OGDEN, Esq.

H. M. DUPEE & CO.,

124 South Water Street.

G ALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO.

Terms and Conditions of Commutation

On and After February 1st, 1864.

[illegible]

C. M. WHEELER, Gen'l Freight Agent.

CONVERSE & KENNETT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] ATWATER & CO.,

[illegible]

CASH ADVANCES.

[illegible]

L INE OF PACKETS BETWEEN THE LAKES AND LIVERPOOL.

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[illegible] ROBERTS & SON,

[illegible]

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AMERICAN

Commission Merchants,

[illegible] ENGLAND.

[illegible]

1864.—SPRING TRADE

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

BOOTS & SHOES

[illegible]

[illegible] COOLEY & CO.,

[illegible]

[illegible] MONTAGUE & CO.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in Bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

202 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. James,

formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 96 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, [illegible]

[illegible]

A Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Doctor Thomson,

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHRISTADORO'S!

[illegible]

CHRISTADORO'S!

[illegible]

CHRISTADORO'S!

[illegible]

CHRISTADORO'S!

[illegible]

CHRISTADORO'S!

Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. [illegible] and $3 per box, according to size.

Nineteen Years Ago

[illegible] prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Mental Frailty, or Physiological Researches,

[illegible]

Cancer can be Cured.

[illegible]

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R UXTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Southeast cor. Clark and Lake Sts.

STOCKS AND BONDS Bought and Sold at the Brokers' Board in New York, and carried on margins.

T REASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF

Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, in the County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1864.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,

No. 236. Comptroller of the Currency.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

SUCCESSOR TO

J. A. ELLIS & CO.

We are now prepared to receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business.

We also keep on hand for sale United States Revenue Stamps, allowing the usual discount on orders for one hundred dollars and upwards.

Office Northwest corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

J. A. ELLIS, President.

EDWD. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

Chicago, February 8th, 1864.

S PENCER, VILA & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

12 Congress Street, Boston.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.—ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Lake Superior and Canadian Mining Stocks.

Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

T HE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

[Incorporated February, 1861.]

Office 104 & 106 Washington-st. Methodist Church Block.

This Institution receives deposits of FIVE CENTS and upwards from all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Exchange sold on the Principal Cities of Europe.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

E. S. KIDDER, Cashier.

GEO. SCHNEIDER, Vice-President.

C. D. BICKFORD, Assistant Cashier.

F IRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

SOUTH-WEST COR. LAKE AND CLARK STS.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - $300,000.

E. AIKEN, President. E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

B ANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking law of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 30th day of May, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

S. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Copartnership.

D ISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Joseph Harris will continue the Wood Moulding, Sash, Door and Blind business at the old stand, [illegible]

JOSEPH HARRIS,

MARTIN MURPHEY.

C OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. James A. [illegible] is associated with us from this date. [illegible]

SAML. GREENE & CO.

Chicago, Jan. 26, 1864.

Flax and Hemp.

D EPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1863.

To the Growers and Manufacturers of Flax and Hemp:

The Commissioners, appointed by this Department, consisting of Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, William M. Bailey, of Rhode Island, and John A. Warder, of Ohio, to consider the following appropriation made by the last Congress, viz:

"For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars,"

Having met, and after several days' investigation, believing that a further and wider notice of their appointment is highly necessary, adjourned, to be prepared to meet again on Wednesday, the 24th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

They request all interested in the distribution of that appropriation, or anxious to develop the subject for the public good, to send to this Department, on or before that day, samples of the hemp and flax in the different stages of preparation, of the fibres and fabrics, and of the cottonized flax; and also, descriptions of the various processes used, and the cost of production in each case; also, descriptions of the kinds and cost of machinery used, where made, &c., together with any and all information that may be useful to the Commission.

This information is necessary before an intelligent distribution of the appropriation can be made.

ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

Cedron Bitters.

D R. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA

[illegible]

CEDRON BITTERS

[illegible]

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

[illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 124 Pearl street, N. Y.

H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Notice to Shippers.

N OTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND

General Western Produce.

The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be

PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE.

[illegible]

ADAM [illegible] SONS,

29 Water Street, N. Y. City.

S HIP CHANDLERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

OUR NATCHEZ LETTER.

A GALLANT FIGHT AT VIDALIA.

Defeat of the Rebels—Gallantry of the Negroes.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NATCHEZ, Miss., Feb. 16, 1864.

EDS. TRIBUNE:

Since my last communication nothing noteworthy has occurred here, except the capture of Capt. Call and twenty-six of the 29th Ills. Infantry, of which you have probably heard before the present time.

Capt. Call was guarding a cotton train, his men strung along the length of it, were attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry, part of an escort to a supply train on its way from above Mobile to Jackson or Brandon, it is reported, and after a sharp fight the Captain, the Q. M. Sergeant of the regiment, and twenty-six men were gobbled up. So much for guarding cotton for Jews. Who ordered the Captain out? is now the question.

But on Sunday, the 7th inst., the monotony of garrison duty was very summarily broken in upon. Opposite Natchez, in Louisiana, is the town of Vidalia, where a force of —— men, under command of Col. B. G. Farrar, 2nd Miss. Artillery of A. D. is stationed. On the evening of the 5th, the Colonel received reliable information that a large force of the enemy from Harrisonburg, distant thirty five miles, was advancing to attack him. They were then reported at Crosse Bayou, seventeen miles out. Sending notice to Capt. Grier, of the gunboat Benton, that the enemy was approaching, the Colonel brought over a 12-pounder howitzer attached to his regiment, and throwing up a breast-work of cotton bales, made ready for a sharp fight. Cavalry was sent out to watch the enemy, and hovering around his advance, gradually fell back towards Vidalia. On the morning of the 7th messengers brought in word of their steady advance, and at 2 P. M. they were seen moving out of the woods two miles from our advance, in line-of-battle, a heavy force of skirmishers being within seven hundred yards of us. From the wood to the river an unbroken flat offered a magnificent field of battle. Over a thousand strong, with three battle flags in their advance, their flanks covered with cavalry, on they came in gallant style. But suddenly the howitzer opened on them, the gunboats obtained the range, and the bursting shell throwing their ranks into confusion, they withdrew to the shelter of the friendly timber.

In the mean time two battalions of the 2d Mississippi Artillery, of African descent, Lieut. Col. H. A. McCaleb commanding, had been brought over from Natchez. (The other battalion having been left to serve the heavy guns in the fort.) Taking post across the field, in rear of a narrow ditch which crossed it, they awaited the attack. To prevent a flank movement, the 30th Missouri, company A, 2d Mississippi Artillery, A. D., and one company of the 7th Louisiana A. D. were drawn up on the left, near the river, and one battalion of the 2d artillery was changed from the first position to prevent a similar movement on the right. Rendered more cautious by his check, the enemy came on more steadily, marching directly against our centre, where one battalion of the 2d artillery A. D. under Lieut. Col. McCaleb held position. Having lost the use of our howitzer from the breaking of its carriage, the advance of the enemy was unchecked, their men, with arms at a support, seemed to expect any easy victory. Allowing them to approach within six hundred yards of our line, Col. Farrar ordered the centre battalion of the 2d Miss. Art'y A. D. to advance. This they did in splendid style, and in unbroken line the black soldiers, yelling as they advanced, took up their new position at the double-quick, when, within three hundred yards of the enemy the were halted, and pouring a tremendous volley among them, checked their advance. Halting, wavering, despite the efforts of their officers, who could be seen in front endeavoring to rally and encourage their men, as volley after volley was poured into them, the enemy turned, and taking with them the most of their wounded, commenced a rapid retreat. The 29th Illinois, Col L. Kent, now came up on the double-quick, not being able to cross the river sooner. They were ordered forword in pursuit, trying, if possible, to cut off retreat by the Trinity Road. Darkness and an intervening gully prevented this.

Colonel Farrar having been peremptorily ordered to act strictly on the defensive, called off his troops from the pursuit, and the 29th recrossed the river the same night.

Sending out a reconnoissance the next morning, under Lieut. Col Schadt, of the 30th Mo., it was found that the enemy had never halted in his flight until ten miles from the field of battle and that they were then in full and rapid retreat towards Trinity or Harrisonburg.

The forces of the enemy were Texan troops, Gen. (or Prince) Polignac's brigade, consisting of the 17th consolidated Texas, Col. Taylor, three Texan regiments, Cols. Alexander, Stephens and Hopp and one battalion Louisiana cavalry, Maj. Caldwell. The fight was plainly visible from the bluffs of Natchez, —every movement of the enemy, every change of our men could be distinctly seen, and the male and female citizens of this loyal city, who had lined the banks to see "their brave boys drive the Yankees and niggers into the river," had the satisfaction of seeing one thousand "Southrons," with a reserve of five hundred more to fall back on, foiled, whipped and driven by about one hundred and fifty Yankees, and four hundred and fifty negroes, for but five companies of the 2d Mississippi Artillery, of A. D., one hundred and fifty of the 30th Missouri, and one company of the 7th Louisiana A. D., were engaged, the other companies being held in reserve, and the 29th Illinois coming on the field after the enemy had started in retreat.

Too much praise cannot be given to Col. Farrar, who contended so successfully against overwhelming numbers, personally directing his gun and leading the men in every advance. Lieut. Col. McCaleb, mounted on a large grey horse, was a mark for all the enemy's sharp-shooters, but as cool as on parade, he directed the movements of his men. This is the first action the 2d Mississippi artillery has been in, the regiment only being mustered on the 20th of January, but veterans could not have acted better, and the only trouble the officers had was to keep the men back. It is useless to speak of the 30th Missouri; the bloody field of Chickasaw, Arkansas Post and Vicksburg are their guarantees. If the 29th Illinois was not in the fight it certainly was not their fault, for men never showed more eagerness to be engaged.

Strange as it may seem, incredible as it appears to those who witnessed the rapid and incessant firing, not a man on our side was touched.

The enemy lost six killed, ten wounded in our hands, and eight prisoners, and how many wounded were taken off in their ambulances it is impossible to say.

A negro at whose house Gen. Polignac stayed represents him as saying, that he was very much disappointed at the failure of the rebels on this side to co-operate with him; that the plan had been well laid, and all means taken to insure an attack on both Natchez and Vidalia at once; that he considered himself fortunate in coming off so easily, and that he fully expected to capture or drive into the river every Yankee at Vidalia. If the attack had been simultaneous, they would have "caught a tartar," for Col. Johnson, commanding here, contemplating such a move, had made all arrangements to meet it.

Thus again has the black soldier of the Republic vindicated his manhood and added new glory to our flag. He has proved his value as one of our nation's defenders, and developed a new element of strength. Will not his slanderers soon acknowledge that "a nigger will fight?" ACE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Assembling of Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

The British Parliament assembled on the 4th inst. Following is the speech of the Queen on opening the session, which was received by telegraph via Queenstown:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commissioned to assure you Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament. Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feeling of gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a son, an event which has called forth from her faithful people renewed demonstrations of devoted loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

The state of affairs on the Continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to Her Majesty. The death of the King of Denmark brought into immediate application the stipulations of the Treaty of May, 1852, concluded by His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden, and afterwards acceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemburg, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal and the King of Italy. That treaty declared that it is conducive to the preservation of balance of power, and the peace of Europe that the integrity of the Danish monarchy should be maintained, and that the several territories which have hitherto been under the sway of the late King of Denmark, should continue so to remain, and for this purpose it was agreed that upon the death of the late King and of his uncle, Prince Frederick, without issue, His Majesty King Christian should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions then united under the scepter of His Majesty the King of Denmark. Her Majesty, animated by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe, which was one of the declared objects of all the powers who were parties to that treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavors to bring to a peaceful settlement of the differences which in this matter have arisen between Germany and Denmark, and the dangers which might follow from a beginning of warfare in the north of Europe, and Her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interests of peace.

The barbarous murders and cruel assaults committed in Japan on subjects of Her Majesty rendered it necessary that demands should be made upon the Japanese Government, and upon the Daimios by whose retainers some of these outrages were committed. The Government of the Tycoon complied with the demands made upon them by Her Majesty's Government, and full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relations between the two Governments have continued unbroken, but the Daimios Prince, Satsuma, refused to comply with the just and moderate demands which were made upon him. His refusal rendered measures of coercion necessary, and Her Majesty regrets that while the measures have brought the Daimios to an agreement for compliance, they led incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kagosima. [illegible] The insurrection which broke out in [illegible] of the native inhabitants of New Zealand still unfortunately continues, but there is [illegible] reason to hope [illegible]

[illegible]

EUROPE.

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN WAR

The Danish, Prussian and Austrian Armies—Gen. Meza and Gen. Wrangel—Description of the Dannewerk.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AND GERMANY.

The German papers give the text of an appeal addressed to the Hungarian regiments of the Austrian army in Holstein. The following is an extract:

"The Polish leaders in the Reichrath at Vienna and elsewhere—Grocholski, Langiewicz, and so forth—have declared that the cause of Schleswig-Holstein is the cause of Poland. You, Hungarians, will certainly not stand back in showing similar sympathy. For centuries you have struggled for your own right. Ours, too, is a struggle for nationality, or self-government, on the soil of the duchies. We shall not suffer Germany to become the victim of a first partition. * * * Hungarians! You are sure to sympathize with the fate of those who are bowed down under a foreign yoke, robbed of their nationality, forced into the iron straight-waist-coat of an unnatural centralization. * * * Let our common watchword be, 'For your freedom, and for our own.' Long live Hungary! Long live Germany with Schleswig Holstein!"

The appeal is printed in Magyar and German. It is signed by "The Friends of German Freedom and Union," and proceeds, according to the *Volkszeitung*, from the pen of Karl Blind. He is also the author of an appeal to the Polish regiments. The Conservative papers complain of the "corruption and demoralization" which it is thus attempted to introduce into the Austrian army, while the Liberal organs approve of this propaganda.

THE DANISH, PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN ARMIES —GEN. MEZA AND GEN. WRANGEL.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 26.—Among the many who attracted attention in the late Danish campaign, honorable prominence was accorded to General Christian Julius de Meza, then a Brigadier, now Commander-in-Chief. The General to whose gallantry and military skill the fate of Denmark is entrusted is descended from a family of Spanish Jews, who settled in the country about a hundred years ago. Although more than seventy years of age, he retains many of the qualities which with the bulk of mankind are the happy privilege of youth, and become dimmed long before the green old age he enjoys. In this, as in every other respect, he is a worthy opponent of Baron Wrangel, the Prussian General, who is nearly an octogenarian, but was never seen in a cloak, and will head a charge with something like the fire he exhibited at Waterloo.

Gen. Meza is a politician of the old school, violently opposed to the party in power, and after the rout of the Germans, would like nothing better than the defeat of Herr Hall and the men who ruled the country for twelve years. His political opinions, as well as his military talents, are shared in an eminent degree by Col. Kaufmann, the chief of his staff. Kaufmann, a Holsteiner by birth, has been in the civil and military service of the kingdom for many years, and proved himself a cool and intelligent officer in the war of 1848. Of late he has acted in various capacities, representing his Government in the Diet at one time, and then submitting to be sent to Kiel to coerce the University and frighten professors into loyalty. But this is not the most glorious part of his career.

The troops at the disposal of the gallant Twins, as they are called here, cannot be well estimated above 40,000 or 45,000 men. More, it is true are being enlisted or are already in course of formation; but, in order to make up for the gaps expected to occur before long, a reserve—differently given at from 8,000 to 10,-000 men—will be kept in the rear, and advanced only in proportion to losses in the front. These troops are opposed by 50,000 Prussians, and half as many Austrians, to which are to be immediately added 10,000 more Prussians. However, the Dannewerk being what it is, it will require the utmost gallantry on the part of the invading force to carry one of the few points at all accessible. A regular seige, which would be a safe but wearisome operation, is evidently not intended—the allied armies having no heavy guns with them. In the true old style of "Father Wrangel," a man whose name is not easily forgotten in a country which has once made his acquaintance, the works are to be carried, it is said, by assault, or rather series of assaults. Independent of his particular notions of strategy, and the value of human life, delay in the present instance would be anything but agreeable, one may well imagine, to his king.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DANNEWERK.

The Dannewerk is the great Danish bulwark of the Duchy of Schleswig. It is of very ancient origin. It is situate at the extreme southern part of the Duchy of Schleswig, and is now an enormous earthwork that stretches almost across the entire country. The length of the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein to the end of Jutland is said to be near three hundred miles; so that it extends almost as far as the base line of England from the North Foreland to Land's End. The breadth of the peninsula, however, is but one-third of its length, and the Dannewerk is a fortification that reaches very nearly across the land from the German Ocean to the Baltic.

This "border wall" is said to have been erected in the ninth century, and, according to the account given of it in "Olaf Tryggve son's Saga," it was built of wood, stone and earth. In the year 937, the wall, we are told, was strengthened by Queen Thyra, whom the people, in their thankfulness for the national defense, christened Danabod, which literally translated, means "the pride of the Danes;" and, as a proof of the extreme antiquity of the structure, there has been seen at Rendsburg, a splendid collection of flint arrow heads and axes collected from the barrows or earth mounds in the immediate neighborhood. There were spear points wrought out of splinters of flint no thicker than paper knives, and worked sharper than the best steel. Here, too, were shown the knuckle bone like stones which had been used to separate the fine layers of siliceous earth from the solid mass, and which were found embedded in these same barrows, with the very flint chip beside them that the people, thousands of years before, had broken from the integral block.

Here, moreover, were the slabs of stone that the old Celts had used to grind their spear heads on to the sharpest possible points, grooved with the toils of the workmen, and seeming as if they were destined to tell the present age how this wonderfully fine workmanship of the hardest possible material was executed. Indeed, in this collection of works long precedent to history, were arrow heads made out of flint hardly thicker than mother of pearl, and wrought as sharp as a needle.

The fortress consists at the present day of three enormous earthworks, stretching across the entire breadth of the land. They are so arranged as to form the neck, or funnel, with a long outwork to protect the narrow channel through which the troops are ultimately intended to be driven. Towards the Baltic, or East Sea, there runs the "Oster-Wolden" (or East rampart). This lies towards the "Eikernfoerde," and is sometimes called the "Camel Dannewerk." It is about two English miles long, the earthworks being from four to five feet high and sixteen yards broad, and beset with a ditch, the depth of which varied from six feet to ten feet.

Beyond this is the great bay formed by the river Schlei; which is so wide that no troops could possibly attempt to pass it. Stretching immediately in front of this is the "Kurgraben," which is upward of a mile in length, beginning at the end of the Selker lake; it is from ten to twelve feet broad, and from four feet to six feet high.

Behind this lies the great "Dannewerk" itself which consists of an earthwork not less than fourteen miles long. In some parts it is from thirty feet to thirty-six feet high, and the ramparts are from sixteen feet to twenty feet broad. The whole of these earthworks are immediately in connection, from one side of the peninsula to the other.

"But," say the Saxon soldiers to the writer, "what are the uses of the sluice-gates in this time of frost?" Talking with the Danish engineers, they say they had flooded the country with the thinnest pellicle of ice, and let the water out immediately afterwards, so that any troops attempting to cross the country would be mowed down by the artillery like corn. Indeed, there is not the least doubt that 40,000 men could have held the Dannewerk against 100,000 opposing troops.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

An Explanation of the Question.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Denmark has 39,000 square miles, and a population, at the present time, of about 2,600,000 people. It lies entirely on the deep tide water, gulfs, bays and inlets of the North and Baltic seas. It is, therefore, easily defended by England against all Europe, if she chooses to do so. Of that hereafter. The Government of Denmark has been the most despotic in Europe, but it should be mentioned to the credit of its Kings that they have been two centuries trying to make it better, and whatever liberal institutions the country has are due to its monarchs, as is the case with Russia.

It is for doing just that, that the King of Denmark has now got himself into difficulty. There is no dispute about religion, for Denmark is of one opinion. With the exception of a very few Catholics and Jews, Denmark is Lutheran. What, then, is the matter? It is this: Holstein, making about one-fifth of Denmark in population, is a German Province, and some of the privileges of its aristocracy are guaranteed by the German Diet to the Holstein noblesse, are there called liberties. Great sympathy is got up in Germany under the idea that their Holstein brethren are, as they assume, to be deprived of some of their liberties. It is exactly the same sort of liberty which the Barons of England contracted for with King John—the liberty of the aristocracy to hold the lands, castles and emoluments of the country, while the poor Saxon laborer was harnessed in with oxen to plow the land for Norman Knights. It is the same sort of liberty which they want in the South. It is certain, however, that it is the privilege of the Holstein noblesse, which were guaranteed by the Germanic Confederation. But what makes the political controversy? As my Holstein a part of Denmark [illegible] [illegible] King more than Holstein. Holstein has been a part of Denmark 300 years. The King of Denmark being Duke of Holstein. To a simple minded American this is enough. What right has anybody to interfere? What claim can they set up? Why by a process of political legerdemain, which exists nowhere out of Germany. It is simply this: Though Holstein is absolutely a part of Denmark, yet Holstein is also a member of the Germanic Confederation—Holstein was a German province, as such is a member of German Diet, and the King of Denmark actually votes in the German Diet as Duke of Holstein. The German Diet, in its federal relations, is composed of seventeen classes—each having one vote. The tenth class is Holstein, voting by the King of Denmark. In the General Council there are sixty-nine votes, of which three are cast by Holstein through the King of Denmark. Hence, in this view of the case, it is entirely reasonable that the German Confederation should hold the King of Denmark responsible for his federal obligations in regard to Holstein, if there has been any violation of them. But how does that consist with his sovereignty over Holstein as an absolute part of his dominions?—It does not consist at all. The actual collision has occurred thus: The King of Denmark has attempted to give a new constitution, or new laws of some sort, the details of which we do not know, to his dominions, Holstein included. It is said that these are in conflict with privileges guaranteed by the German Diet. The German Diet, therefore, calls upon the King of Denmark to withdraw his obnoxious institutions; the King of Denmark won't do it. The German Diet says, you shall; the King says, we shall see about that. Then the Diet fumes and frets—calls out its contingent, and marches Saxons, Mecklenburghers and Hessians on the Elbe. In the meantime the great Powers see there is likely to be a large fire there. Austria is President and Prussia Vice President of the Confederation. So they step forward and say, "Get out, you small puppies; we great dogs will settle this question." *How* will they settle it? Holstein is an amphibious animal. Will they draw it into the water or on to the land? They dare not take Holstein from Denmark, for that would be a fatal precedent against the monarchs. Besides this, England would not be likely to allow Prussia to go north of the Elbe. Then, again, there is Sweden and Russia. But what can they do with this German Diet? Prussia will control the Diet, while England will cook up some sort of a compromise, which will amuse and mean nothing in fact. A *compromise* is the last resort of men who have neither principle nor courage.

THE HEENAN-KING FIGHT

Beauties of the British P. R.

[From a late London Letter.]

Since the fight there have been sundry whisperings of foul play, and in the minds of many, what were mere suspicions have now assumed the appearance of probabilities. Heenan, according to *Bell's Life*, is still suffering from severe illness, and has now become so much reduced that he weighs barely one hundred and seventy-five pounds. His own testimony, as reported in the same paper, is as follows:

"He declares that beyond the first two or three rounds of his match with King, he has no recollection whatever of anything that took place, nor can he in any way account for the extraordinary falling off in his fighting. He felt on entering the ring fit to fight for his life, and he looked upon victory as a foregone conclusion; but in a very few moments a giddiness came over him, for which he cannot account, and beyond this he remembers nothing at all, and he declares that he has never felt the same man since."

The editor of *Bell's Life* makes no comment on this statement, except to confirm that portion of it relating to Heenan's present condition. Taking everything into consideration, it is very easy and very natural to arrive at the conclusion that poor Heenan was treated very much in the same way that horses are known sometimes to be on the English turf, and which, is known here by the very significant term of "doctored." More than once a favorite racer has come to the stand apparently in splendid condition, who, after a few gallant strides, has suddenly drooped and been compelled to leave the course. The *modus operandi* is well understood. Some powerful drug has been administered, so timed as to operate at a given moment, or else of such a nature as to produce this extreme debility as soon as the system is urged to excessive effort. This must be done, of course, either surreptitiously by the opponents of the favorite, or else purposely and treacherously by his own trainers or attendants. It would, perhaps, be unfair and injudicious even to hint at the probable author of Heenan's miscarriage, but I think there are few sporting men in England at the present moment who do not believe that there was foul play somewhere on the occasion of the late fight. You remember how, and how unfairly, Heenan was deprived of his certain victory on the former occasion, and there is little doubt in my own mind that it was a foregone conclusion among certain parties that he was not, under any circumstances, to win in the last one.

The Bible Cause in Illinois.

The following auxiliary Bible Societies in Illinois held their annual meetings in January, a summary of whose reports for the past year is as follows:

Societies.	No. of Bran-ches.	Famil's visited.	Famil's desti-tute.	Vol. of books circ'd.	Receipts fr'm sales & don's.
Adams Co.	39	1,857	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgar Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion Co.	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Menard Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McLean Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Co.	15	877	8	709.85	1,290.82
Rock Island Co	14	1,041	60	266.50	245.55
Saline Co.	6	456	3	137.35	131.50
Total	148	9,535	353	3,388.91	7,151.96

* Estimated.

Most of the 148 branch societies counted above, held their annual meetings a short time previous to those of the county societies with which they are connected. More families were probably visited, and more found destitute than the number reported. The reports, even when perfect as far as they go, do not show the total destitution in a county, as only part of the families in each are visited in a single year.

The receipts of the Adams county branches do not embrace $499.50 paid on life memberships, and sent directly to the parent society. If this were included it would make the total receipts $1,809.96, exceeding those of any other society in the State except Chicago. The North Fulton county branches embraces only about half of Fulton county. Most of the auxiliaries reported in the table have made handsome donations to the A. B. S. in addition to their paying for their books and expenses.

We are pained to record the recent death of Rev. James Taylor, agent for Hancock, McDonough and other county Bible Societies in the western part of the State. He commenced his agency as early as 1853, and has labored longer in the Bible cause in Illinois than any other person except the State agent, and perhaps Mr. Carter, who died in 1860. Mr. Taylor had just commenced his annual tour in Hancock county when he was stricken down by disease, and exchanged, as we trust, the employments of earth for those of Heaven. He was an efficient agent, and his loss will be deeply felt.

We have recently received the report of Rev. Nelson Haydon, a local agent among the Swedes of Henry county, which shows that much can be done by these laborers in the Bible cause if they will make the proper effort. He visited 108 families, gave books to the amount of $8.16, sold to the amount of $19.32, and collected, as donations, $105.68, making the total cash received $125. This speaks well also for the Swedes among whom he labored.

Another Version Why Richmond was not taken by General Butler.

[From Wilkes' Spirit, February 13th.]

It happened that, while the expedition was in its early stage of preparation, a drunken reprobate named Boyle, who belonged to a company at Williamsburg, became mutinous, and, with drawn pistol, resisted an arrest.—His Captain, with a view of soothing him, advanced before the guard, and appealing to Boyle, kindly asked him to trust to his known good will, and deliver up the pistol. But the brutal fellow warned him back, and seeing him still approach, lowered the weapon on his breast and shot him dead. The miscreant was at once secured; in due time he was condemned by a court martial to be hung, and General Butler, in his character as revising officer, approved the verdict, and fixed the day of expiation. Pending the judgment, however and its execution, some influences, which are not yet ascertained, were brought to bear on President Lincoln, and the murderer was granted a reprieve. On the night of the movement from Williamsburg against the rebel capital, the Irish sentinel who had Boyle in charge gave him his liberty, and he fled with all speed of fear toward the rebel lines. Immediately on reaching the Confederate pickets, he asked to be taken before the superior authorities. To secure confidence in his sincerity, he acquainted his listeners with his crime and sentence; and in addition to the details in regard to the massing of our troops, informed them that he had been imprisoned where he could overlook our magazine, and that for several days previous to his escape, we had been accumulating at Williamsburg vast quantities of ammunition. There could be no misinterpretation of this latter circumstance by practiced soldiers, and the combined news of the advance of Meade and the interruption of the telegraph from the Chickahominy flashed the whole danger on their minds. The alarm bells of the city were rung; the home guard gathered; the veterans dispatched to Lee were ordered back, and the result was, that when Wistar's cavalry presented themselves at Bottom's Bridge, expecting a clear field and a rapid ride to Richmond, they found themselves confronted on the opposite bank of the Chickahominy with two batteries and a force nearly equal to their own.

We could have given battle, and perhaps have forced the river, but the success of the main object depended on surprise, and that was lost. A slight skirmish followed during the evolutions for retreat, and the expedition returned, to expose Gen. Butler temporarily to the unjust sneer from the lips of the disloyal of another military failure. He left behind him, however, a wholesome trembling in the hearts of the Confederates, and if he did nothing more, he has at least effected a permanent reduction of Lee's army of several thousand men, which must now be retained for the protection of their capital.

Extraordinary Hymeneal Performance.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., Parson David Winters, of this city, solemnized the marriage of seven couples! We make the announcement here for the purpose of calling the public attention to what we have reason to believe is the most remarkable hymenial performance ever made in one day by any other minister in this country. Parson Winters, on two former days, performed the marriage ceremony for five couples, and we have heard it stated that since his first [illegible] [illegible]

A Wound that Secures Circumlocution.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Everybody has heard of the curious sensations from gunshot wounds, which have compelled the amputation of the wounded limb. Nothing is commoner than to complain of an intense pain in some particular finger of a hand that was cut off and buried months before.

But has anybody heard of one's tongue being seriously interfered with by a healed gunshot wound in the wrist? Major General Schenck complains of precisely that anomaly. Nobody will have forgotten that the General was very severely wounded by a Minie ball, crushing in among the joints and tendons of his right wrist and hand, at the second battle of Bull Run. For a long time the surgeons threatened amputation as the only security against mortification and death; but the General finally won the day against both the wound and the surgeons; and came out with a whole hand, but a stiffened wrist.

He now writes almost as well as ever, with the wounded hand; but complains of a novel embarrassment when he goes to speak! Extempore speech-making, it seems, is with some so intimately associated with gesticulation, that to check the one is to embarrass the other. The General says that when, on returning to Congress, and resuming the old business of speech-making, he attempted to make a gesture, and found the stiffened limb interfered, the unexpected check constantly reacted on the sentence, and broke it down; and he complains that even yet he finds it difficult to get on in talking without the aid of his right wrist.

The remark will not apply to the General, who is one of the most earnest business members; but there are constant occasions when one wishes that some of these wordy orators were shot in the wrist instead of the neck.

Guerabella in Boots.

During the engagement of Madame Guerabella at the Italian Opera in New York, the "cast" was bulletined in the green-room of the Academy of Music for *Un Ballo in Maschera*, and La Guerabella, to her great astonishment, was assigned the part of the "Page," which quite enraged this pet of the public, as she had ever sung the *role* of the prima donna. She at once demanded of the managers reasons for so doing, at the same time informing him that she was not engaged for personations which required her to expose her nether limbs to the vulgar gaze of the public, and the manager insisted that she was engaged to perform any leading soprano prima donna part, whether of the male or female stamp—there was no clause in the contract which specified her performing only female characters.

But Guerabella would not perform the part of the "Page" unless she was permitted to wear *boots!* To this the manager indignantly replied: "Madame, the New Yorkers would laugh at your costume; the idea is preposterous—a 'Page' in boots! Pshaw!" "Well, then, the Guerabella will relinquish her engagement." And so manager and artiste finally agreed to let the matter and the opera also drop. But La Guerabella and Virginia Lorini, with Adelaide Phillips, were engaged to appear in opera at Havana, and *Un Ballo* was cast with Lorini as "Prima Donna," Guerabella as the "Page," and Phillips as the "Gipsy." Guerabella was silent on looking at the form of Lorini, (who is inclined to *embonpoint*,) and, with a sigh, exclaims, "She cannot play the Page; what's to be done? I have it—I'll don the *boots!*" and when the scene came in which she was to make her appearance, to the horror of the manager he espied his "*Page" in boots!*" But, alas! 'twas too late for remedy. La Guerabella appeared; was applauded; the boots were overlooked by the admiring audience, who were held spell-bound by her charming vocalization, and thus the prima donna triumphed; and the manager, made delighted by her success, presented her with a magnificent bracelet.

☞ At a meeting of the Lee county bar at Dixon, on the 17th inst., Hon. Wm. W. Heaton, of Lee, was unanimously recommended as a suitable candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, at the ensuing June election in that Third Grand Division.

To Contractors

O FFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21, 1864.

I wish to purchase immediately from two hundred and fifty (250) to five hundred (500)

ARTILLERY HORSES,

The horses must be bays, browns or blacks, fifteen and one half (15½) hands high or upward, strong, quick, and active, perfectly sound, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken and square trotters in harness.

These horses will be rigidly inspected by the Inspecting Officers of the Cavalry Bureau and unless they comply with the above specifications, and weigh at least 1,100 pounds, they will be rejected.

The horses will be presented and placed in the U. S. Corral, and fed at the expense of the contractor, (by U. S. employees) twenty-four hours previous to inspection.

Any horse thus presented and discovered to be a MANIFEST ATTEMPT AT FRAUD, will be branded with the letter R and turned back to owner. Those passing the inspection in all particulars, will be paid for at the rate of one hundred and forty ($140) dollars per horse.

J. A. POTTER,

Capt. and Depot Quartermaster.

T O RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri), in St. Louis, till March 24th, 1864, for doing the Graduation and Masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson county, to a point in Jackson county, between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, List of Sections to be bid, giving the dates when they must be completed, Forms of Bids, Specifications, &c., can be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer, in St. Louis. Bids should be made for each section (of about one (1) mile), and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any one party.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to George R. Taylor, President, marked "Proposals for Graduation and Masonry," and, where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, his recommendations should be accompanied by satisfactory references, and should also give his Post Office address and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK,

Chf. Eng'r and Supt.

P ROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until further notice, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good, stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a U. S. District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and P. O. address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained on application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State)

(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.

—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.

—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER,

Chief Depot Quartermaster,

Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

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AND

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Particular attention paid to binding SHEET MUSIC, Old Books, Magazines, etc., bound to order, in every style. Those who call once, will come again. [illegible]

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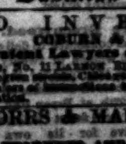

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Constitution Water

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the Public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Bladder, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Womb, that has ever been offered.

It is not a Medical water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt when a single bottle has been known to cure disease which the best medical talent in this country has failed to relieve.

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the reason of the physician is governed by his knowledge of different remedies enable him to produce a cure while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.

Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some specialist's care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to local treatment and all sorts of local applications for disease, which as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful to use language in our circular that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no exceptions.

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a medicine in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say, that the directions in regard to diet, etc., relate only to the disease under which they occur.

DIABETES

Is a disease of the Stomach and Liver, acting through the Kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except Consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; that is, they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to fifteen or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinks constantly, without being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for DIABETES and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and practically say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time.

In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by a severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten, the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and CONSUMPTION finally ends her career.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 1, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured—soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly, J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & CO.:

Gents: I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner.

My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhea, and Irritation of the Bladder. I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite so much pain. He finally gave her up, and said "her case was incurable. For," said he, "she has such a complication of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other." During the whole of this time, she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG:

Dear Sir: Having seen your advertisement of Constitution Water, recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life; well and hearty. I cannot express my gratitude. I feel that it is all and more that you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.

Yours truly, LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patients and physicians.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors

Morgan & Allen, General Agents,

No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

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New Publications.

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ARMY AND NAVY,

AND TO ALL

INTELLIGENT OBSERVERS

OF

Military and Naval Operations.

The United States Service

MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

The Interests, Descriptive of the Progress, and Illustrative of the Honorable Services of the

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY,

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER.

Under the Editorial care of

HENRY COPPEE,

Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania, late Officer in Artillery in the Service of the United States.

February Number Now Ready.

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II. MILITARY SURGERY, ANCIENT AND MODERN, (Full of Incidents.)

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE STAFF.

IV. ON THE MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY OF EUROPE.

V. THE AFRICAN COLOR-SERGEANT.

VI. LATER RAMBLES OVER THE FIELDS OF GETTYSBURG. (Concluded.)

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In the second number the contributions are from the pens of distinguished Military and Scientific writers, upon topics of their special study.

The publisher has the pleasure of announcing that contributions are already received from many of our most distinguished Officers of both Services, and other writers of the highest authority.

This enterprise has been undertaken at the solicitation of many prominent officers, to supply an acknowledged want of the Service, due to the immense development of the science and art of war in our country.

Its PRINCIPAL ARTICLES will cover the entire scope of War Topics, including Modifications and Inventions of Arms of all kinds; Historical Sketches and Illustrations; Interesting Narratives of Personal Experience; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene, and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject.

The columns of OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE will be always full and accurate, and be brought up to the very day of going to press. The Departments at Washington have offered every facility for the fulfillment of this promise.

The EDITOR'S "SPECIAL DEPARTMENT" will present, from month to month, a Sketch of the Progress of the War; a clear statement of our Foreign and International Relations, and such varied Colloquy with Readers and Correspondents as will keep the Journal EN RAPPORT with its Patrons. Extracts from Army Letters and TRANSLATIONS FROM FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINES WILL ALSO APPEAR IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

The Political aspect of the Magazine will be patriotic, but unpartisan. Its pages will be no field for intemperate discussion; but there shall always be a clear recognition of the honor of the country, and the majesty of the Constitutional Government, in the present struggle, and a determination to further the grand objects for which our Armies are in the field and our Navy afloat.

In all purely Military Criticism it shall be the aim of this Journal, while doing full justice, to tell the truth, "without partiality, favor, or affection," where any information at all can be given.

The following are a few of the many flattering Testimonials from distinguished Officers and Citizens:

LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT SAYS:

"I have read, and shall continue to read, with great pleasure, the United States Service Magazine, edited by my friend Prof. Coppee, whom I regard as one of the most accomplished officers of the Army.

"Such a Magazine cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to the Army and Navy, and to the public generally."

MAJ.-GEN. MEADE SAYS:

"I have read with great satisfaction the first number of the Magazine, and shall be very glad to contribute to its success in any way in my power."

GEN. HANCOCK SAYS:

"I have had the pleasure of examining the first number of the United States Service Magazine. The prominent military writers who have already lent their aid to your enterprise cannot fail in ensuring its success. The want of such a work has long been felt among military men."

GEN. GRANT SAYS:

"Such a Magazine is much needed, and is deserving of the most liberal patronage. Every facility will be given for its circulation in this Military Division."

REAR-ADMIRAL DUPONT SAYS:

"I feel interested and gratified that such a work should be ushered under your auspices, and shall take pleasure in giving it any aid in my power."

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW SAYS:

"Your new Magazine, I have no doubt, will be very successful, not only in the Army and Navy, but among civilians, for every one is deeply interested in this Holy War and Modern Crusade against Barbarism."

The size of the Magazine will be octavo—each number containing 112 pages—printed on a superior quality of paper, and in the highest style of art.

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A COMPENDIUM of all the Words and Phrases used in Military Science and in the Naval Service, with their Pronunciations, and their equivalents in French; especially adapted to the usages of the Army and Navy. Fully illustrated with Wood Engravings. By HENRY COPPEE, Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania, late an Officer of Artillery in the service of the United States.

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596 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by

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AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY.

Miscellaneous

CONSTITUTION

LIFE SYRUP!

PREPARED BY

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,

Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depots, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

Constitution Life Syrup

HAS PRODUCED

A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigation of the liberal minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar, by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate disease,

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

Are invited to our Constitution Life Syrup.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any Reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of Equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA. PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-Giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. LIVER COMPLAINT. WEIGHT AT STOMACH. BILIOUSNESS. FLATULENCE. BAD BREATH. CONSTIPATION. WANT OF APPETITE.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA. KING'S EVIL. GLANDULAR SWELLINGS. ERYSIPELAS. ULCERATION. SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY AND ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.] NEURALGIA. GOUT. LUMBAGO. SCIATICA. TIC DOULOUREUX.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. LOSS OF POWER. SHATTERED NERVES. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS. ST. VITUS' DANCE. WANT OF SPIRIT.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly towards the weak and suffering woman will this syrup be an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which little more than life is prostrate.

Mercurial Diseases.

SALIVATION. ROTTING OF BONES. BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES. FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

Constitution Life Syrup

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Cures all Swelling of the Glads,

Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depend upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from General Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries or womb, generally accompanied with the inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by the Constitution Life Syrup. [illegible] remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly obstinate and will not be removed without a persevering effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as Palpitation, Disease of the Valves producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions,

Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Dry, Hot Skin and Extremities, Want of Sleep, Restlessness, Pale, Haggard Countenance, and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES!

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the World.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous affections, in both sexes, suffering from Dullness, and which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenances, strengthen their weak back, and give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food; those who have used it think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon childbirth.

Constitution Life Syrup

IS THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING!

Try It, Take It, and be Cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,

SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK LABORATORY, BROOKLYN, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle; 6 Bottles for $5.

[illegible]

MORGAN & ALLEN, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

THE CITY.

$80,000 PER MONTH.—The amount expended by Capt. Potter's Department, for construction, forage, &c., amounts to about $80,000 per month, or $960,000 per year.

BURGLARY.—The office of W. H. Dixon & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 116 West Lake street, was broken into on Tuesday night, and property to the amount of about fifty dollars abstracted.

RECOVERED.—Yesterday afternoon, about thirty dollars' worth of two-inch hawser, stolen from a schooner in the river, was recovered from Thomas Bennett's junk store, No. 247 South Canal street.

ROBBERY.—A soldier belonging to the Thirty-sixth Illinois went out to the saloon of the notorious Con Wager, on the southwestern plank road, on Tuesday night with two cyprians, and woke up in the morning to find that he was a poorer man to the extent of $200 than when he entered the house. Due search was made but the money was not recovered. When will people learn to avoid such places and company?

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—It is understood that Superintendent Preston intends to open the canal for the passage of boats on Tuesday next the 1st of March. This looks like an early opening of navigation, but as the future of the weather cannot be foretold, it is possible that the anticipated opening will be postponed until the showery days of April.

TO BE PROMOTED.—We learn that General Grant is about to make Captain Stokes, of the Board of Trade Battery, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Inspector General on his staff. In that event Lieutenant Robinson will succeed to the Captaincy of the Battery. Lieutenant Stevens is Assistant Quartermaster at Nashville, where the Battery is now temporarily sojourning, preparatory to being sent to the front.

WOOD FOR CAMP DOUGLAS.—The contract for supplying Camp Douglas with wood was let some time ago, the price being $11.85 per cord for selected beech and maple. The wood is straight and clear; piled up solid, and must contain fully 128 cubic feet to the cord. About 400 cords have already been received and piled up at the Camp, to be held in reserve, the regular supply being kept up meanwhile. In receiving the wood thus far about fifty cords have been rejected by the Inspector.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The passengers on the eastward-bound train on the Galena Railroad, were startled on Tuesday last on arriving at St. Charles, by finding a dead man sitting upright in his seat in the car, his eyes wide open and his muscles rigid in death. He had purchased a ticket at Fulton, and was on his way to St. Charles to meet his brother, whom he had not seen for several years, when death hurried him off to the bourne whence no traveler e'er returns. The brother was waiting at the depot, little expecting the sad reunion that was in store for him. The cause of the death of the deceased was not known.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS.—This gallant regiment, numbering 378 men, arrived in the city yesterday noon from Elgin, Kane county, *en route* for Pulaski, Tenn., and took dinner at the Soldiers' Rest. The regiment is under the command of Lieut. Col. Bowen—Col. Wilcox having tendered his resignation, which was accepted by telegraph yesterday morning. At the time the regiment passed through this city on its way home, a full roster was published in these columns, and as no changes have since occurred, it is useless to repeat it. Some two hundred and fifty of the men are recruits.

BILLIARDS.—A recent issue of the Nashville *Union* mentions a game of billiards played at the St. Nicholas saloon in that city, between Mr. Brunswick, son of the billiard table manufacturer of Chicago, and Mr. Sullivan, railroad agent, also of this city. The *Union* says:

Had Mr. Brunswick persevered, it would have resulted in the largest run of points on record. He made a run of 1,113 points, leaving the balls in nearly the same position as when he commenced the run, to go to his dinner, which appeared to be of more consequence to him than the name of having made the largest run on record!

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday noon a mule team on being detached from one of the horse cars at the foot of the State street railway, took fright and bolted up Lake street, dropping the pole after them. In their furious career they scattered everything before them, and when opposite the Tremont House knocked down and ran over a horse attached to an American Express wagon. They ran on in their headlong course up to Clark street, where they turned north and proceeded but a short distance when they slipped and fell. No damage was done except breaking the shafts of the express wagon and slightly bruising the horse.

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION—THE CITY COLLECTIONS.—The church collections that have been solicited by circulars sent to the pastors of our city churches are regarded with much anticipatory interest. It is known that from $15,000 to $20,000 in cash have been contributed by the people of the Northwest, outside of Chicago, while less than $300 in the aggregate is as yet found credited to the great metropolis. Shall these collections soon redeem our record? True, agents have been in the country and not in the city; but we who have so many means of action should not wait for agents.

FRED. DOUGLASS.—This distinguished orator and eloquent champion of the rights of the African race, will speak this evening, for the benefit of the Ladies' Loyal League, at Bryan Hall, which we hope will be filled to overflowing. His theme will be the "Mission of the War," and from the well known interest which he has taken in our political and national troubles—always on the side of the oppressed—the subject will be treated in a masterly manner. Tickets may be procured at Root & Cady's, Reed's Temple of Music, Munson & Skinner's book store, Higgins' music store, Nolan's jewelry store, Mrs. Johnson's ice cream saloon, Ambrose & Jackson's, 244 Clark street, and at the door.

SUBSISTENCE AWARDS.—The following awards were made by the Commissary of Subsistence on the 23d inst:

Flour—3,000 bbls, at $5.74, G. F. Elliott.

Corn Meal—2,000 bbls, at $4.75, Boyington & Mack.

Potatoes—Amount required by the Department during the month of March, at $1.05, D. B. Winston.

Onions—Amount required by the Department during the month of March, at $2.50, F. Voltz & Co.

Hard Bread—75,000 lbs., O. Kendall & Sons, at three cents and ninety-seven hundredths per pound; 20,000 lbs. Hard Bread, Mechanical Bakery, at three cents and ninety hundredths.

RESULT OF MEDITATION.—Owen Brady, a drayman, was charged before Justice Calibertson with assaulting Charles Howard and wife. The case was an excellent exemplification of the old adage regarding the compliments bestowed upon one who interfered between a man and his better half. Brady boards with the complainant at No. 103 Washington street, and on Tuesday night attempted to separate them at a battle, probably the result of an excess of conjugal affection. For this interference the prisoner got somewhat unmercifully mauled by both parties, in addition to which he was fined ten dollars and costs by the magistrate for his uproarious behavior. He determined that the next time the parties shall fight to the repeated condition of Kilkenny cats, under similar circumstances, before he will interfere.

LARCENY AND BASE INGRATITUDE.—Louis Blumaeur was brought before Justice DeWolf, yesterday, charged with having stolen several vests and other dry goods, valued at $40, from Rosenfeld & Rosenberg, his employers. A short time ago the defendant met Mr. Rosenfeld in New York and applied to him for a situation. Mr. R. advised him to go to Chicago, where he thought there were plenty of good openings. The defendant acted on this advice, and, on arrival here, obtained a situation with this firm, much to Mr. Rosenfeld's surprise on his return. A few days ago, suspicions were aroused in the minds of Rosenfeld & Rosenberg that their New York friend was not, as Cæsar's wife should have been, and accordingly he was "piped." A search warrant was obtained and the missing articles were found secreted in his room. He was committed in default of $500 bail to stand his trial at the Recorder's Court.

NUTS TO CRACK.—Several weeks ago the Police Commissioners investigated certain charges preferred against three policemen, for entering the house of Mrs. Fish, on State street, and committing certain improprieties there. The testimony upon which two worthy members of the police force were punished, was severely commented upon at the time, because of its direct contrariety to that of other police officers who were present, and because of the evident unreliability of the complaining witnesses. The Board, however, chose to take the evidence of the women, and Mergenthaler was suspended, and Craney was dismissed. Yesterday Mrs. Fish was fined in the Police Court twenty dollars as keeper of a disorderly house, and that pink of innocence and beauty, Mrs. Comfort, and Miss Wilson, Miss McGuire and two men, ten dollars each as inmates. The Mayor and the Copperhead Commissioner and the Rebel Organ are especially invited to crack this nut. In this connection it is proper to say, that immediately after his dismissal, Craney took an appeal to the Circuit Court, and that this appeal will be heard to-day. It would not be surprising if the Jeff. Davis sheet had another nut to crack before many days.

THE MCGREEVY ABORTION CASE.—This case, which from the standing of the parties interested, as well as its attendant circumstances has excited considerable comment, took another phase yesterday. The investigation was set for yesterday, but the parties, with the exception of the Harringtons, waived examination in the first instance and recognized in the sum of $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At first, the Harringtons persisted in demanding an investigation into their connection with the affair, but at the suggestion of the prosecuting attorney, they consented to its postponement for two weeks.

In our record of the testimony before the Coroner's Jury we are satisfied that great injustice was done to Mrs. Harrington, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Record of Cases in the Different Law Courts.

A motion was made yesterday in the Circuit Court of Cook county by A. W. Windett in behalf of Lazarus Silverman for an attachment to issue against Wesley Munger the proprietor of Metropolitan Hall for contempt of court. It will be remembered that an injunction was served some two weeks ago on Mr. Munger to restrain him from proceeding with the work of raising Metropolitan block which had been decided on, and commenced three or four days before. The work was continued notwithstanding. Mr. Jewett on behalf of Mr. Munger resisted the motion, claiming that his client had no power to restrain the contractor from working, as the work had been placed in his hands prior to the service of the injunction, and that the contractor had bound himself in the usual way to perform the work.

The matter was taken under advisement.

In the United States District Court Judge Drummond announced that all motions for new trials will be taken up on Friday morning at 10 o'clock and disposed of.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS—*Before Hon. Thos. Drummond, Judge.—Common Law.*

466. Benedict et al. vs. McChesney. Dismissed.
4070. Simard et al. vs. McGregor. Judgment for plaintiff for two-thirds of premises.
259. Lindsey vs. Livermore. Motion for new trial argued and taken under advisement.
(Admiralty). Gardner vs. steam tug Rumsey. Case heard and taken under advisement.

Chancery.

302. Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Co. vs Bond et al. Dismissed at complainant's costs.
366. Simard et al. vs. McGregor. Leave to amend bill.

The Court will hear motions for new trial on Friday morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. Jos. E. Gary, Judge. Common Law.*

163. Clapp et al. vs. Moss et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.
281. Hoyt et al. vs. Michigan Central R. R. Co. Judgment for plaintiff.

Before Hon. Van H. Higgins, Judge. Common Law.

1098. Leach vs. Chapin et al. Judgment set aside as to Hurlbert.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge. Common Law.*

375. Davidson vs Loomis. Judgment for plaintiff.
725. Hammond vs. Stevens. Motion by defendant for plaintiff to show cause why he should not file security for costs overruled.
694. Leppart vs. Dackerman. Dismissed with Procedendo.
578. Best vs. McCulloch et al. Judgment for defendant.
598. Stricker vs. Goldenberg et al. Continued.
181. Hangwout et al. vs. Butters. Continued.
720. Stevenson vs. Walker. Dismissed with Procedendo.
617. Potter et al. vs. Irvin. Case heard and taken under advisement.
522. Farrent et al. vs. Griffin et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.
516. O'Brien et al. vs. Walbaum. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.
582. Eldred vs. Hughes. On trial.

Chancery.

534. King vs. King et al. Commissioners appointed to assign dower.
360. Edwards vs. Edwards. Referred to master.
—. Bullerman vs. Bullerman. Complainant allowed to prosecute as a poor person.
548. Schroeder vs. Schroeder. Decree entered.
565. Morset vs. Morset. Decree entered.

RECORDER'S COURT—*Before Hon. E. VanBuren, Judge. Criminal cases.*

People vs. Conkwright. Sentenced to one year in Penitentiary.

Chancery.

Burton vs. Burton. Motion to vacate order for alimony overruled.

The Court has adjourned for the term.

POLICE COURT.—Business at this establishment experienced no material improvement yesterday, there being about 22 cases claiming judicial adjustment and most of these were of little or no importance. Subjoined are the few exceptions:

An Old Case.—William L. Leonard was charged with stealing a rifle and pistol from Geo. A. Fres. This case is a striking example of the persistent manner with which our police officers follow any one they are in search of, for this theft was committed upwards of eighteen months ago, although the prisoner has not been suspected or captured till within the last few days. He was committed for trial at the Recorder's Court, $300 bail being required for his appearance.

Another Larceny.—Mary McCarthy, charged with larceny from S. M. Seely, was remanded until to-morrow, being bound in the sum of $400. No particulars were elicited, as the prosecution was not prepared for trial.

Two of a Trade.—William Fulton was charged by Thomas Quade, an officer of the Rock Island Railroad Company, with being disorderly at that Company's depot. The prisoner is a "runner" for the Jervis House, and yesterday, meeting on the platform a similar employee of some other hotel, picked a quarrel with him and committed a somewhat severe assault. Fulton, who has been before the bench some four or five times, was fined $10 and costs and cautioned that the next offense would cost him his license.

An Old Friend.—Bernard Jennings, a well-known candidate for judicial honors, and the son of one of our city Constables was charged with being a vagrant. Officer Forrest found him on Tuesday evening on Wells street, seemingly with very vague ideas as to where would be his ultimate destination. The officer removed the difficulty by conveying him to the Armory, and from thence he was yesterday morning escorted to the Bridewell having declined to contribute $25 and costs to the sinking fund.

VEGETABLES FOR THE ARMY.

Needs of our Western Soldiers—Appeal by the Board of Trade.

The following stirring appeal for aid for our soldiers has been issued by a special committee appointed by the Board of Trade. Let it be liberally responded to:

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,
CHICAGO, February 23, 1864.

For the want of vegetable diet our brave soldiers in the army of the Cumberland and of the Tennessee are suffering with the scurvy. This disease, which so infected our army of the lower Mississippi last spring, has now almost simultaneously appeared in many camps in East Tennessee and in Mississippi, and with singularly fatal effect.

The remedy is simple. Potatoes and onions will stay the ravages of the disease at once. The Sanitary Commission have purchased and forwarded largely; still the cry comes up for more, and their funds being reduced to a sum which is absolutely needed for the contingency of a battle daily expected, they call for the combined effort of the "Board of Trade." The Board have heartily responded to the call, the individual members contributing freely; and the undersigned have been appointed a committee to secure the co-operation of business men, farmers, and all friends in sister cities of the Northwest and the country.

We urge upon all to whom this circular comes, to do something for this cause at once. Potatoes, onions, sour-krout, cabbage and pickles are the articles most needed. Such shipments should be directed to Culver & Co., Chicago, marked "Sanitary Stores," and no doubt the railroad companies will bring everything free, as they generously did last year. Care should be taken that no frost bitten vegetables are sent, as such cannot be forwarded from here. Advise of all shipments by mail, to H. C. Livingston & Co. Money donations can be sent to John F. Beaty, Secretary Board of Trade, or to either of the undersigned. Acknowledgements will be made in the city papers of both money and vegetable donations as often as once per week.

Dr. E. N. Reed, Medical Director of the Army of the Cumberland, under the Sanitary Commission, writes as follows:

"There is the most urgent and immediate need of fresh vegetables for the Army of the Cumberland, and particularly for the troops about Knoxville, to prevent and cure scurvy. Unless these needs are at once supplied, the efficiency of the whole army will be greatly impaired. Of over one hundred soldiers sent recently to a hospital at Bridgeport, every one had scurvy in some form."

Prof. Eleazer Root, who takes the place for a time held by Mr. Ingraham on the Commission, writes:

"Upon the immediate help of the Committee and its branches, depends the effective force of half the army. They need ten thousand barrels of vegetables—and pickled ones are best—by the 1st of May. Cannot the Northwest send them? What is done must be done quickly.

"Fill up a barrel with well-washed, sliced potatoes and cover with spiced vinegar which has been previously scalded, marking it 'Potatoes in Vinegar.' These in addition to all the pickled cabbage and onions mixed, and horse-radish, that can possibly be furnished, must be had at once."

The large accession of fresh troops requires renewed exertion, not only on account of numbers, but from lack of acclimation. The above news from Chattanooga shows the necessity of prompt and energetic action. Let other work wait, if need be. The soldiers must be cared for. Pray send forward, at once, immediate supplies of potatoes, onions, sour-krout and pickles.

P. L. UNDERWOOD,
MURRY NELSON,
H. C. LIVINGSTON,
C. E. CULVER,
A. E. KENT,
Committee.

NUMISMATIC.—The first public sale of coins ever given in Chicago took place yesterday at Butters' auction rooms. The catalogue was very short and a very ordinary one, in fact the most of it trash, and the prices brought were extraordinary. The coins and medals were very common and very poor samples, but the audience being composed mainly of young and inexperienced collectors, the coins brought large prices.

The Roman coins brought the following prices:

Nero—brass	$1.12½
Adrian—silver	65
Antoninus Pius—silver	75
Trajan—silver	75
Victorianus—brass	25
Claudius—brass	25
Constantine II.—brass	25

These are the most ordinary of the Roman series, thousands of counterfeits of which are in circulation.

The English coins sold as follows:

Edward I.—Dublin Penny	$0.50
Edward II.—London Penny	0.31
Henry VIII.—Groat	0.75
James I.—Shilling	1.01
" Irish Farthing	0.25
Anne pattern Guinea	0.50

Several pennies, twopence and farthings of the Georges brought sums varying from twenty-five to fifty cents.

In American coins a Massachusetts cent brought 60c; Connecticut, 25c; "Eagle and Serpent," better known as the Franklin cent coined in New York in 1787 brought 25c; the cents of 1793, 60c; 1800, 25c; 1802, 25c; 1804, rare, $5.00; 1809, 50c; 1814, 5c; half cent, 1804, 5c; 1807, 7c; 1809, the 13 star, 25c; 1809, 5c; 1812, 5c; 1811, 30c; 1822, 10c. The miscellaneous coins embracing ordinary brass and white metal political medals and financial tokens of '36 brought figures varying from 25c to 3c and ordinary German and Norwegian copper coins, which are in circulation all over the country went as high as 15c and 20c apiece. All these prices are perfectly ridiculous. Any experienced coin collector will dispose of his duplicates at a vastly cheaper price than these. We are glad however to note the sale and hope we shall have many more, but we caution collectors against paying such extortionate sums for common medals or pennings and skillings which can be picked up in any grocery store.

GERMAN WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the "German Workingmen's Association" held at their rooms on Morgan street near Twelfth, (old Tenth Ward) on Monday, the 15th inst., it was resolved to undertake the erection of a permanent and spacious hall, to be located in that vicinity. The money necessary for the erection of such hall to be raised by sale of shares of ten dollars each.

The hall is estimated to cost about $15,000; its plan will be nearly that of the Turners' Hall in the North Division. The site will be on Blue Island Avenue, but the exact spot has not yet been determined. During the last ten days about $4,000 has been subscribed, principally by the German residents on the Avenue, and its vicinity. The low price of shares will enable every one to become a stockholder. Four dollars of each share is required to be paid on the first of March next, and two dollars on the first day of each of the three ensuing months. It is expected that by the end of this month every share will be taken. Subscription lists are open at the offices of Jacob Rehm, Deputy Treasurer; W. H. Rosen, J. P., corner of Randolph and Canal streets; and George Miller, Sergeant Second Precinct Police Station.

The Association is now in a flourishing condition. It was organized in [illegible], has a library of about 200 volumes, and a reading room. The objects of the Association are both educational and benevolent—to disseminate knowledge, and prepare its members to properly enjoy constitutional liberty; to help the needy, take care of the sick, and at the same time to provide for its members a place of resort where they and their wives and children, and friends, may find proper amusement and instruction.

This Association commends itself to all. Its members are excellent citizens, and entitled to the co-operation and support of all good people. Its officers are:

President—Fritz Winkelmann.
Secretary—John Prechtel.

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Barracks, Hospitals, &c., in this District.

As the war progresses additional facilities are demanded for accommodating our federal troops, as well as the sick and wounded, and the prisoners that from time to time accumulate upon our hands as our army advances. The largest military camp in this District, is Camp Douglas, the statistics and descriptions of which are familiar to our readers. A new Hospital is now in course of erection, 116 by 160 feet, two 13½ feet stories, which will accommodate about three hundred men. This will be a model Hospital in point of arrangement convenience and completeness. Copies of Dr. Wheelan's plan have already been ordered to be adopted in the erection of hospitals in other departments. This is intended to be the rebel hospital, and will take the place of those now scattered about the grounds, which, though remodelled and improved since they were used as barracks, are inconvenient and illy adapted to hospital service. Another has been ordered, we understand, to be erected west from the White Oak square, for the use of Federals, which will enable the Government to turn over to the city the "City Hospital" on 18th street, for some time past used by the Government.

Our Reporter made a tour of the several Hospitals in Camp Douglas and found them remarkably clean, well warmed, thoroughly ventilated and well conducted.

NEW BARRACKS.

Within the past five months Capt. Potter, A. Q. M., has caused to be erected the following additional barracks, at the points named: At Camp Douglas, accommodating 2,500 men; Camp Fry, 3,000; St. Charles, 1,500; Ottawa, 1,000; Joliet, 800 to 1,000; Dixon, 800 to 1,000; Freeport, 800; Elgin, 800, and several at Aurora. Three lines of barracks are being erected in the White Oak Square, at Camp Douglas, which will accommodate 1,500 men, are nearly completed, and the foundations and timbers just being laid for the second.

Camp Fry is pleasantly located at the northern extremity of the city, and embraces about ten acres in the enclosure. There have been erected recently four lines of barracks, each 24 by 240 feet, and each barrack, with the officers' quarters on the right, accommodates three companies. Four additional lines of about the same size are about completed.

THE GOVERNMENT CORRAL.

The new Government corral built by Captain Potter last season, was visited last week by Col. A. V. Kautz, Acting Chief of Cavalry Bureau, who, after thoroughly inspecting, stated he had seen no more complete corral than this in the United States—so well arranged, and complete in every department. He says Chicago is the best point for purchasing horses in the Western country, and that thus far the horses sent from Chicago have been far above the general average. This corral is located west of State street, between 23d and 24th streets, embraces 20 acres, and will accommodate 2,500 horses with stabling.

THE SOLDIER'S REST.

This new and popular military institution recently erected by Capt. Potter, on Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets, is a substantial, one-story frame building, 50 by 200 feet with a kitchen addition to the north end 20 by 22. It is calculated to accommodate from 1,500 to 2,000 men. This building cost about four thousand dollars—about what the rent of the same amount of room would have been for a single year. This is strongly built, with double floors throughout, and when no longer needed for its present use, can be used as a warehouse for the government, or for other purposes. This structure, so complete and commodious as to be termed "the Soldiers' Paradise," by veterans who have traveled all through the Northern cities within a few weeks, was completed and ready for occupancy within ten days from the time it was commenced.

To correct an erroneous impression, that seems to have become general, it may be stated that though this building, as a resting place for soldiers was erected by Capt. Potter, the soldiers are entertained by the lady managers of the Soldiers' Home, and at the expense of that glorious institution. Contributions are made, to some extent, by citizens, for entertaining regiments, which are very thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

The three spacious rooms in the "Rest," fitted up with bunks, stoves, &c., are under the care of an agent appointed by Capt. Potter. The dining room and kitchen have been by Capt. P. turned over to the care and for the exclusive use of the Soldiers' Home, for the entertainment of regiments.

ANOTHER SWINDLING OPERATION.—The readers of the TRIBUNE have, some of them, a lively appreciation of the swindling operations of one Sweet, and doubtless remember as vividly the connection therewith of W. H. Dole, then running the South Branch Mills. Our Chicago commission men are reckoned sharp, and are not usually twice caught napping. But it seems that a period of nine months has rendered them oblivious to these earlier transactions, and they have allowed Dole to perfect an operation, which were it the fashion to call things by their right name would be denominated swindling. The facts of the affair which has been coming to a head during the last few days are briefly these: Dole employed a man named Hobert, who figured somewhat prominently in a larceny and perjury case before Justice Brown not long since, to buy small lots of grain from parties who were anxious to obtain an advance of one or two cents above the market. He would purchase car-loads of oats and corn or wheat on the track, and promise to pay when the same was weighed. For some time he has performed these promises, but on Tuesday, having become indebted to thirty or more merchants in small sums, but in the aggregate amounting to near $3,000, Mr. Dole thought proper to shut down and fail. His doors were closed to his creditors on Tuesday night, and yesterday he made an assignment. His entire assets will not reach $1,800. Thomas Hughes has commenced suit and sworn out an attachment for $721; Burns & Co for $1,000; Albert Fay for $4 0; and Henry Felsenthal for $250. It is not certain that Dole and Hobert cannot be proceeded against criminally.

THE NEW BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.—We are glad to learn that the important enterprise of erecting the finest Exchange Building in the United States is meeting with the hearty endorsement and encouragement of members of the Board. The books were first opened on 'Change on Tuesday, and no one allowed to subscribe more than $500. Yesterday the amount was increased to $2,000, and a number who had subscribed on Tuesday, at once increased their subscriptions to $2,000, and expressed a determination to increase still farther if the restrictions are removed. It is, however, desirable that every member may have an opportunity to take stock, as the stockholders will control the property, and it is desirable to keep it within the Board. The members of the Board have the means if they have the enterprise to accomplish this magnificent project.

During the past two days, $75,000 have been subscribed, in sums of $2,000 and under. This is an enterprise worthy of the Board of Trade, and of the city, and if the plans are carried out which are intimated to us, this will be among the best paying investments in the city, and it is right and proper that the members should not permit the stock to be gormandized. We understand the books will be opened again on 'Change to-day, and that the restrictions will be removed, as to the amount that may be subscribed. The full amount of the capital stock $300,000, will, we trust, all be taken by the members of the Board.

We are promised a list of stockholders, for publication to-morrow. We shall watch the progress of this enterprise with great interest.

DIED IN A WHISKY FIT.—About half past eight o'clock last evening a man was seen in Randolph street, opposite the court house, leaning against the railing in front of Wiggers's store, apparently in trouble. A police officer standing near observed his condition and went to his assistance. He was scarcely able to walk, but managed to hobble along with the help of the officer until he reached the corner of La Salle and Randolph sts., when he fell to the pavement as if in a fit. More help was obtained and the unfortunate man was taken to the central station, where five minutes afterwards he died. An inquest will be held by the coroner this morning. The surgeon who was called, gave it as his opinion that he died in a whisky fit.

NEIGHBORLY INFELICITIES.—The Hibernian neighborly fight, particulars of which were given in Monday's TRIBUNE, was brought up on remand yesterday before Justice DeWolf. Amy Johnson, the lady of Amazonian proclivities, who had given bonds for her appearance in the sum of $300, failed to appear, consequently her recognizance became forfeited. Flanagan, the complainant, applied for a fresh warrant for her apprehension on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, which was issued. During the fracas the fair Amy had thrown an axe at the prosecutor, cutting open his nasal organ and otherwise injuring him.

A SINGULAR COLLISION.—About 8 o'clock last evening Mr. Ely—residing on the corner of Lake and Canal streets, was driving a one horse wagon north, on State street, and undertook to pass between an up and a down car, when both were about meeting. The cars were either nearer or making better time than he anticipated, and his wagon was caught between them and considerably smashed. The horse passed between the cars, and made tracks for home, but was caught on Lake street. Another man was riding with Ely, but neither of them sustained any injury.

SHAKSPEARE AND ST. GEORGE.—The customary observance by our English residents, of the day of their patron saint—St. George—will be more than usually interesting this year. The 23d of April was also the birthday of the great Shakspeare, and the coming 23d is the tercentenary anniversary of his birth. The details are not yet arranged, but we understand that a programme is in course of preparation, which will enable the participants in the celebration to appropriately honor the memory of the immortal bard.

VEGETABLES FOR THE ARMY.—The following additional subscriptions have been made to the Board of Trade fund for the purchase of vegetables for the Army of the Cumberland:

Twenty-five Dollars Each—G. C. Cook & Co; H. W. Hinsdale & Co.

Fifteen Dollars—Durand Bros. & Powers.

Ten Dollars—Day, Allen & Co; Sherman, Hall & Pope; Gray, Phelps & Co.; C. G. & J. H. Wicker; Farlow, Green & Co.; Josiah C. Proctor; W. A. Buttery & Co; J. B. Gibson & Co.; C. R. Jones & Co.; Hempstead & Norton; Lewis, Page & Co.; J. H. Dunham.

Five Dollars—[illegible] McNally & Co.; Dunbar & Dickson; J. E. Wilson & Co.; J. R. Walsh; A. Booth; H. Alexander; C. Stanford & Bro.; Barton & Leonard; H. W. Hinsdale.

Eighty-two other contributions in sums ranging from $5 downwards, $135.50. Total, $580.50.

A Visit to Camp Douglas Post House.

Considerable complaint has been made, and justly, too, of the meagre, contracted, illy-managed city Pest House. In quest of an item, our reporter yesterday, in company with Surgeon A. F. Whelan and Dr. G. W. Bicknell, U. S. A., visited the small-pox Hospital at Camp Douglas—(reporters go anywhere—they're fire-proof.) Passing out what is known as the Southgate, a walk of about 400 yards will bring you to the wards occupied by the U. S. troops. Passing through the culinary department, the stores are of the best quality and abundant, and everything about the rooms neat and tidy. The next department visited was the sick room, occupied by about 20 convalescent patients, only two or three of whom appeared to be suffering to any extent from the loathsome disease. About 20 yards further a large building occupied by rebel prisoners, who have "broke out of camp"—with small-pox. This building is capable of accommodating 100 patients, being divided into wards and kitchens, with ample light and ventilation, and the same discipline and cleanliness as in the U. S. Wards. In the sick room were 5 or 6 rebs who have had severe attacks, all now doing well except two who were suffering from a confluent form of the disease. The Culinary department as well as the general appearance of the wards surpass those occupied by U. S. Troops. Everything being entirely new.—The attendants and patients all appeared cheerful, and expressed their satisfaction and gratitude for the attention they were receiving. The so-called pest house is under the immediate charge of Dr. Y. A. Emmons, but is visited almost daily by the Post Surgeon.

The system, neatness and affable manners of the ward masters and nurses would strike a witness forcibly with the discipline established by Dr. Whelan, on whom too much praise cannot be bestowed for his energy and perseverance in inaugurating under many disadvantages, the management of Hospitals that have merited the approbation of Inspectors and visitors.

AN EXTRAORDINARY REMOVAL.—The usual order of removing buildings heretofore has been to take them from the centre to the outskirts of the city to make room for larger buildings. This order is reversed, by Mayor Sherman who is removing his fine residence from Wentworth Avenue, near the Southern city limits to Wabash Avenue, at the east end of Archer road, about one and a quarter miles nearer the centre of the city. Mr. J. S. McIntyre who has the contract has invented a miniature railway for this purpose, the track of which is secured to the side of the building, on which is suspended a hanging car, the whole taking up less than one square foot. We are assured that in moving buildings a long distance, this invention will save fully one-third of the labor required, which is quite an item, while labor is so scarce, and wages so high.

A WOULD-BE ACTRESS.—Amongst the many *demoiselles* who this morning will honor Justice Miller with a visit, will be Miss Margaret Tremble. Margaret is a lady of high ambitions, and considering that she would excel as a dramatist, wended her way last evening from her residence on the *Rue de Wells* to McVicker's Theater, to offer her services. But by the time she had arrived in Madison street Miss Tremble had become so overcome by the bright prospects of the future, that she excited the attention of officer Cooper, who considering the Armory to be a stage better fitted for the display of her accomplishments, escorted her thitherward, and this morning before the Justice she will play a conspicuous part in a little "Romance in Real Life."

ARMY MEDICAL MATTERS—Dr. George Suckley, U. S. A., has arrived in this city on a tour of hospital inspection.

Surgeon Hall, of the 9th Vermont, and Dr. Owen, have been relieved from hospital duty at the General Hospital, Eighteenth street, and Drs. J. A. Jackson and Thomas Callahan appointed in their stead.

Dr. Grove, U. S. A., has supervision of all the hospitals here.

Dr. Whelan remains in charge at Camp Douglas as Post Surgeon.

Dr. Suckley inspected the Marine Hospital yesterday.

HOMŒOPATHIC SUPPER.—The graduating class of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, last night gave an elegant entertainment at Ambrose & Jackson's, to the Professors of the College. We do not propose to report the many pleasant things said and done, but we went away profoundly impressed with the idea, that however closely the Homeopaths stick to Hahnemann in the administration of remedies, when it comes to the matter of feeding, they are decided Alopaths.

PERSONAL. We notice the arrival in our city of Major William James, of the 72d or 1st Board of Trade Regiment, and son of Captain William James, our esteemed and efficient Provost Marshal. Major James reports the boys of the regiment as in the best health and spirits.

BURGLARY.—On Sunday night the clothing store of Henry Hase, No. 161 Clark street was entered, and property worth near five hundred dollars taken therefrom. No arrests have been made.

MORE PRISONERS ARRIVED.—Yesterday morning 150 rebel prisoners from Vicksburg (Gen. Sherman's Division,) arrived at Camp Douglas. They are but a portion of a large number on the way.

AMUSEMENTS.

LITTLE BAREFOOT.—This piece is meeting with great favor at the Theatre, its heroine being represented by Miss Maggie Mitchell. The house was filled last evening with a very appreciative audience, the calls before the curtain being hearty and heard at the close of each act. Maggie seems to take the hearts of our theatre-goers by storm, and no wonder. She has the good sense to choose such pieces as best befit her powers, and to dare to be natural on the stage. Even the old *habitues* who ordinarily smile at a dying scene, and admire the make up of the most tragic *corpses*, are carried away by her from their usual indifference and feel interested in the progress of the play as though it were real.

Barefoot will be on the boards again to-night.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This popular place of amusement is crowded every evening, so that anything we might say to increase the rush, would but add to the discomfort of the crowded audience. We merely advise those who want choice seats to go early. This is the last week of "The Happy Man," as well as of "B. A. Latka's Monster Concert." On Friday evening the popular R. S. Dingess, the gentlemanly agent, takes a benefit. Of course all his friends will be expected to attend. An extra bill will be presented—not at the door, but on the stage.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The King and Queen of the Fairies, Gen. Green and Miss Lizzie Amor, make their first appearance before a Chicago audience at Wood's Museum this morning. We make no doubt that their levees will be largely attended. The little folks are spoken of in terms of commendation by the press of every city they have visited.

THE CIRCUS.—The horse opera still continues to have good houses. The management have concluded an engagement with Mad'lle Carroll, the accomplished Equestrienne, and Ben McGinley, the well-known Comedian and Clown. James Robinson, the champion rider, still exhibits his wonderful performances.

THE VARIETIES.—This place of amusement is nightly filled with its patrons, who are highly delighted with the reigning "stars." Dick Sands and Tony Pastor.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fair for the Orphans.—A grand fair is advertised under the patronage of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of this city, for the benefit of the orphans. It will be held in Bryan, Metropolitan, and Turner Halls, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th days of April.

Colvin's Battery.—Ten more good men will be received for this gallant corps, now stationed at Knoxville, Tennessee. Applications must be made within ten days, at the office of the United States Express Co., No. 120 Lake street, to Captain John H. Colvin.

For the Railroad Regiment.—Colonel Hotchkiss, of the 89th Ill. infantry, and party, will leave for the regiment (near Knoxville) this evening, and will take all letters for members of this regiment that may be left with Mr. Manchester, Sec'y, &c., at the Mich. South. R. R. office, No. 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, before seven o'clock this evening.

Homœopathic Commencement Exercises.—The Semi-annual Commencement of the Hahnemann Medical College will be held this evening, in the rooms of the Society, No. [illegible] Clark street. Addresses to the students will be delivered by Drs. R. M. Hale, D. A. Colton, and N. F. Cooke, after which diplomas will be awarded to the graduating class by Dr. D. S. Smith, President of the Institution.

Masonic Presentation.—On Wednesday evening last, Frank G. Greene, High Priest of the Corinthian Chapel U D. Royal Arch Masons, was presented with a splendid gold chain and masonic mark worth $100, by the members, through Geo. W. Wood. This chapter about three months since received their dispensation from Deputy Grand High Priest W. S. Eagan, and now numbers nearly forty members. They have lately purchased a complete set of regalia, at a cost of over $600; it is one of the most flourishing chapters in the State.

Fred. Douglass on the Mission of the War.—To-night Fred. Douglass delivers at Bryan Hall, under the auspices of the Ladies' Loyal League, his great lecture on "The Mission of the War." Those who heard this lecture at the Cooper Institute in New York pronounce it one of the ablest productions of its celebrated author. Mr. Douglass is conceded to be not only the representative man of his race in this country, but one of the greatest orators of any race in any country. Let there be a general turn-out, and let Bryan Hall be filled to-night as it was never filled before, that the unbelieving may be convinced in their belief, and the doubtful and wavering (but truth seeking) learn the true "mission of the war," and that every man has rights which all men are bound to respect.

The Ladies' Loyal League of this city is doing great good in providing for the poor and needy—both white and black. The proceeds of this lecture to be devoted to the sending of competent teachers to instruct the Freedmen on [illegible] Island. A most praiseworthy object.

Lecture by Grace Greenwood.—This eminent literary lady has consented to deliver her lecture on the "Men and women of twenty years hence," for the benefit of the fund for the education of the orphans of deceased soldiers, on Saturday evening next, Feb. 27th, at Bryan Hall. This lecture is one of her most finished and will be most attractive for its own sake and for the sake of the patriotic object. Not a dollar of the proceeds [illegible] the sons and daughters of heroes. [illegible] and its defenders we owe this, and the obligation we may repay. Grace Greenwood's lecture in the West has been a most flattering success, and we bespeak for her an ovation at its close.

A New Artistic Feature.—Messrs Jevne & Almini have taken steps for the establishment of a first class Artists Emporium in this city for the encouragement of Fine Arts, and to that end have laid in a large stock of Artists' and Painters' Material, thus filling most acceptably a vacuum which has been painfully apparent to artists. In connection with this enterprise they will have, on free exhibition and sale, Sketches and Paintings by the most eminent artists of the city. To-day they will have on exhibition An Autumn Scene in Vermont, by Reed, purchased by an association of gentlemen of Chicago before it left the easel. This enterprise cannot fail of being successful. Their place of business is at 101 Washington street.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers' Home during the 24 hours ending last evening:

Illinois—J. Annis, Co. A, 12th; J. Barnard, F, 57th; J. Quigley, M, 2d; A. F. Caskey, B, 4th; H. W. Kennedy, A, 127th; M. Moon, B, 4th; J. A. West, B, 26th; Lieut. T. G. Capps, C, 12th; J. Mooney, 1 Irish Brigade.

Indiana—A. Palmer, W. Axford, G. Gibbons, J. Nolan, H. C. Sawdy and F. J. Gildersleeve, all of Co. I, 1st artillery.

Wisconsin—S. W. Smith, F, 9th; F. Haman, H, 17th; H. Miller, B, 26th; J. Drayer, E, 20th; T. B. Shafer, E, 10th; J. H. Grandall, C, 21st; E. B. Faires, C, 21st; G. W. Currier, B, 3d.

Invalid Corps—T. W. McGill, C, 17th.

United States Regulars—J. Higgins, B, 15th.

Another Cure of Throat Disease—GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW SYSTEM.—The following letter is from a gentleman well and favorably known to our citizens. Dr. Ayer is at the head of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's Building, which is permanently established in Chicago. Persons suffering from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption should avail themselves of the present season for treatment.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1864.

Having suffered from chronic inflammation of the Throat and Bronchial tubes for some time, and found no permanent benefit in the ordinary applications and medicines, I applied to Dr. J. Winslow Ayer, whose treatment is *entirely different* from any I had previously tried, and the Doctor's success has been complete. Notwithstanding the great changes in the weather at this season, I feel that my throat is perfectly well, and I give this statement for those who are as skeptical as I was before trying the new system. W. R. DEAN,
With Ferry & Son, lumber dealers, east end Twelfth street bridge. fe24-v32-3t

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb22-r'18-1m-6tew.Tu-Th&Sat

House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining, Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph St. Box 5868. jay25-a375-1m

Housekeepers will Find that Burnett's Flavoring Extracts have all the delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared. Sold everywhere.

GO TO THE BEST—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

CATARRH is often a form of Throat Disease which creates a perpetual desire to swallow, as if something were sticking in the upper part of the Throat. Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with good results in this annoying disorder.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., by Rev. E. M. Boring, Mr. JOSEPH C. W. DOICE and Miss JOSEPHINE T. DUPEY.

In this city, on the 22d inst., by Rev. A. L. Brooks, Mr. SPENCER SMITH and Miss SARAH BATTLES.

In Hanover, Ill., on Thursday evening, February 18th, by Rev. A. P. Dillon, Capt. B. H. HUFFMAN, of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, and Miss MARY A. CHASE, of Hanover, Ill.

DIED.

In this city, on the 23d inst., ROBERT BRUCE CLARK, of the firm of Gray, Marshall & Co., aged [illegible] years, 11 months and 20 days.

In this city, Feb. 23d, 1864, of diptheria, CAROLINE M., daughter of A. B. and C. E. Clark, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Funeral from the house, 188 Fulton street, Friday, Feb. 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, LYDIA NOTTINGHAM, aged 53 years, wife of J. Nottingham.

Funeral from Grace Church, corner of Peck Court and Wabash avenue, at 3½ o'clock Friday afternoon. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Cleveland and Buffalo papers please copy.

In this city, on Wednesday, Feb. 24th, of spinal meningitis, ALBERT RAVEN, eldest son of Nathan A. and Sallie P. Raven, aged 5 years and 2 months. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 211 Indiana street, on Friday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Springfield, Ill., on Sunday evening, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR, son of Lyman and Julia Trumbull, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Detroit Express	5:40 p. m.	11:15 a. m.
Detroit Express	10:45 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 [illegible]
Night Express	9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a. m.	10:20 p. m.
*Evening Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
*Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
*Day Express	6:15 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
*Evening Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	8:55 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	8:55 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	6:45 a. m.	9:20 p. m.
Night Passenger	9:10 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Urbana Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:30 p. m.
Hyde Park Train	5:35 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
*Mail and Accommodat'n	4:00 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
*Day Express	6:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
*Night Express	10:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	9:10 p. m.	6:30 a. m.

No trains leave on Saturday evening, and no trains arrive on Sunday evening.

CONNECTING WITH PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.			
Leave Pittsb'g.	3:00 a. m.	4:35 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
" Harrisb'g.	1:00 p. m.	2:45 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive Phila.	5:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
" N. York via Allent'n			1:30 p. m.
" N. York via Phila.	10:00 p. m.	12:00 m.	2:45 p. m.
" Baltim'e	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.	11:50 a. m.
" Wash'n	9:00 p. m.	10:35 a. m.	5:00 p. m.

	Depart.	Arrive.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:42 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	6:30 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	6:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	8:15 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:37 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
St. Paul Express	12:15 p. m.	11:35 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Morning Passenger	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Day Express	1:00 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
Night Passenger	6:00 p. m.	6:10 p. m.

A CARD. PROTONE, Feb. 22, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I take pleasure in making this public acknowledgment of my thanks for the promptness and liberality manifested by the

Union Insurance and Trust Company,

Of your city, in adjusting and paying the loss which occurred to my property by fire on the 16th inst. The fire occurred on Tuesday, and my proof was presented on Friday, and the amount ($500.00) was paid.

I am informed that it is a rule with this Company to settle their losses in this manner, they having paid them in from two to five days from the presentation of proof. I think such promptness on their part shows a desire to do justice to the assured, and should be known and appreciated by the insuring public. Relief from misfortune by fire is doubly appreciated when accompanied by the courtesy I have met with from this Company, and I most cheerfully recommend those who wish liberal adjustments, prompt pay and courteous treatment from Insurance Companies, to patronize the Union. Yours truly, P. L. FOSKETT.

CASSILLY & CO., Distillers, Rectifiers, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, 33 South Water Street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the celebrated [illegible] Whisky, [illegible]

STORAGE. FIRST-CLASS STORAGE [illegible]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Steam Mill, eighty-five miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, [illegible]. W. F. NOYES, No. 28 Market street. P. O. Drawer 5811.

FOR SALE—150 bbls. Pure Sweet Clarified Cider, warranted to remain sweet until June or July. Also, 40 bbls. Dried Blackberries. MATTHEW GRAFF, [illegible] street.

FOR SALE.—A Confectionery Store and Oyster Rooms for sale cheap, and is now doing a good business. Please apply at 117 State street.

FOR SALE.—The Grocery Store and Meat Market (combined) on the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue; one of the best and most promising business stands in the city, with good and constantly increasing patronage. The proprietor wishes to engage in other business. Address Post Office Box 3111, or call at the establishment.

FOR SALE—Grist and Saw Mills, two run of burrs, good water power, seven feet head, within 25 miles of Chicago, located in a thriving village on the C. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Good wheat growing country. One half cash and the balance in Chicago city property, or on long time. Apply to A. W. HATTER & CO., Chicago, or JNO. G. EARLE, Hobart, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Hardware and Agricultural Store at Iowa City, Iowa. The subscriber offers for sale his entire stock of Hardware, &c., with a view of retiring from the trade. The store is well located, and doing a good cash business. A rare opportunity is presented for any one desiring an established business and cash trade. Address S. E. MESEROLE, Iowa City, Iowa.

FOR SALE.—A black Mare, kind and gentle, six years old; good in buggy and under saddle. Address Box 100, or inquire at Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A fine lot of Marble Floor Tile, about 900, 14 by 14 inches, for sale cheap. Inquire at 80 Washington street. H. C. BALLARD.

FOR SALE—A valuable lease. The Exchange Hotel, Wilmington, Ill. In consequence of the proprietor being about to leave the State, he offers the above well known Hotel lease for sale. It has a good run of custom, and doing a good business. It has a good stable, &c. For further particulars address as above.

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale in La Salle, Illinois. The owner desirous of retiring will sell for cash an old established business. Address W. M. WOOLSEY, La Salle, Illinois.

FOR SALE—The Schooner Fish Hawk, lying near Polk street bridge. Inquire at 278 South Clinton street, or address "J. M. B." Post Office Box 1908.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store occupying a central position, and doing a good business. For particulars apply to BURNHAM & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—To Book Binders. For sale, a Book Bindery in Central Illinois, with all the latest improved machinery, and a good business established, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further particulars apply to CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Chicago, Ill., or A. WHITE, P. O. Box 202, Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—Steam Flouring Mill on the G. & N. W. R. R., 120 miles from Chicago, built in 1862, with all the modern improvements; has three run of four-feet millstones, with capacity to grind one hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day, and has good run of custom work. The Mill is in complete order. For particulars address Post Office Drawer 5811. W. F. NOYES, 28 Market-st.

FOR SALE—320 Acres choice Farming Lands on Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan. 160 acres in Northford, Leelenaw county, and 160 acres in Elk Rapids, Antrim county. Said towns are the county seats. Will exchange for Goods, Hardware preferred. Title perfect. Address H. A. CRANE, Corunna, Mich.

FOR SALE—One of the best stands for a Wheelwright in the West, located in the village of Cherry Valley, on the Chicago and Galena railroad, 88 miles from Chicago. Said property consists of shop, 20x38 feet, two stories high, with paint loft, blacksmith shop, two forges, good house, containing seven rooms, and a half story kitchen, all nearly new and in good condition. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. CLARK, Rockford, Ill.

Dry Goods.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO., SUCCESSORS TO COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, FOR CASH. We have in Store, FOR SPRING TRADE, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills, Stripes and Denims, Prints, F & M Cassimeres, And Summer Stuffs, Apron Checks, Bleached Goods, Delaines, FRESH SPRING STYLE OF Dress Goods. Also, a Full Assortment of WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, All of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Having purchased our Stock previous to January, WE CAN AND WILL offer inducements to heavy, close buyers that cannot fail to please. FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

Express Lines.

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH. A FAST FREIGHT LINE FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO All Points in the West AT REGULAR RAIL ROAD RATES. The Great Western Despatch is a FAST FREIGHT LINE established by the United States Express Company for transporting merchandise from New York and Boston to the West that will not bear Express charges, and is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary Freight Trains. Great Western Despatch Freight is shipped via Erie Railway, Lake Shore and M. S. R. Rs WITH ONLY ONE TRANSFER Between New York and Chicago. Making better time than any other line, except the regular Express Company's. M. H. HOYEY, Agent, 261 Broadway, New York. W. H. PERRY, Supt., Buffalo. L. FOWLER, Agent, 120 Lake Street, Chicago.

Paints.

CHICAGO PAINT WORKS. White Lead, Zinc White, Colors AND VARNISHES. SHIPMAN & GOODRIDGE, Proprietors. 30 South Water street, Chicago.

Financial.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 15th, 1864. The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at this office, and at the Transfer Agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. CHICAGO, Feb. 15th, 1864. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of thirteen Trustees, will be held at their Office on MONDAY, March 7th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

Albums.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALBUMS, S. B. APPLEBY'S, 134 South Clark Street. Don't buy till you see his stock.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. TOILET SOAP. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A young man as Clerk in a retail grocery store; one acquainted with the business. Apply at 46 North Wells street.

WANTED—By a Wagon Maker. Any one wanting a good Wagon maker, with steady work, will please address Box 242, Kenosha, Wis.

WANTED—By a Wholesale Grocery House in New York, a first class Salesman to take charge of Western sales. None need apply unless fully qualified to fill the position. Address, with particulars, Box 2062, Post Office, New York.

WANTED—Horse, Wagon and Harness, or either one of them, for a retail grocery. Address "G," this office.

WANTED—By a young man a situation in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission House. Best of city references given. Address "T. F.," Box 3734.

WANTED—A successful Insurance canvasser for the city. One who is reliable. An Agent of this stamp will be well paid. Address Post Office Box 70.

WANTED.—A young respectable gentleman, 25 years of age, of good standing in society, wishes to correspond with a young lady of Chicago, with a view to matrimony. Money no object. Photographs exchanged if desired. Address, with real name, "A B C," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Employment in a Merchant's, Railway or other business office by a young married man who has filled the situations of Book Keeper, correspondent, invoice, account sales, shipping and chartering clerk in a ship and insurance broker, forwarding and commission agent's office and an East India merchant's counting house in Liverpool, (England). Would make himself generally useful for a reasonable salary. Address "J. J.," Box 267, North Branch P. O., Chicago.

WANTED—By an American lady a situation as housekeeper in some respectable family. Can give good references. Can be consulted at Mrs. M. Rawlin's Intelligence office No. 129 South Wells St., northeast corner of Madison where can be found help of all descriptions.

WANTED—A Sole Leather Cutter at JOHNSON, FLAGG & MCFARLAND, 203 Lake street.

WANTED—Brass Moulders and Finishers, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. This is a first rate chance to secure a good steady job. Apply to the Union Brass Works, Cincinnati, Ohio. POWELL & CO., Proprietors.

WANTED—To rent by a prompt paying tenant, a good sized, comfortable House, slightly located from first of May, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Address, with location, description and terms, "E," Post Office Box 2368.

WANTED—Merchant Tailors visiting the city should call and see Granger's New York spring styles of patterns viz: Frock Coats, Business Coats, Negligee Walking Coats, S. C. Coats, P. O. Coats, Pants, Vests, Boy's Jackets and Pants. [illegible] Granger, teacher of Practical Custom Cutting, Sutton Hotel, Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—$60 a Month. I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from nearly every township to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business can make four or five thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 1, (up-stairs,) 134 Clark street, or send twenty-five cents to Post Office Box 4682, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A responsible man (Farmer preferred) to do business in each Township without hindrance to other pursuits, for which one hundred dollars per year will be paid. Call personally at the office, No. 11 Dearborn street, opposite Post Office, or if you write for information, send 25 cents to Post Office Drawer 6207, Chicago, Ill., and if your Township is taken your 25 cents will be sent back to you.

WANTED—A young man desires a situation in a wholesale or retail dry goods store in this city. Has had four years experience in the retail trade and can give good city references. Please address "SALESMAN," Post Office Box 49, Chicago.

WANTED.—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address BOYLAN & CO., General Agents, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A Local Agent in every town, and energetic agents (male and female) in all parts of the country, to sell our newest and best selling articles [illegible]. Money refunded if satisfaction is not given. Address, with stamp for catalogue and terms, RICE & CO., Manufacturers, Custom House Place, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—At the Intelligence and Employment Office, 107 Clark street, Chicago, employment for farm hands, domestic help, &c., from the housekeeper to the nurse girl; also, marine help for lake and canals, &c. Orders carefully attended to. Post Office Box 3391. STEWART HAMILTON.

WANTED—Agents wanted in every County in the West, to sell the Life of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, THE PIONEER BOY. [illegible] Will send the book to any part of the country on receipt of retail price, one dollar. For circulars giving full information address WM. H. PRATT, Western Agent, Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as Shipping Clerk, or any where that he can make himself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as employment. Best of city reference. Please address "W. P. O. Box 3411," Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately, two Journeyman Harness Makers. Will pay good wages and steady work. For reference, inquire of Cordier, Woolley & Co. 28 Lake street, Chicago, or address MOHLER & HOCK, Sterling, Whiteside Co., Illinois.

WANTED—A Machinist. One that has experience on fine work. None but a good workman need apply. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 10 Clark street.

WANTED—Board by a gentleman and his wife in a private family. Address "B," Post Office Box 3804, stating terms.

WANTED—A situation as Housekeeper, by a middle aged lady—one who thoroughly understands the business. No objections to the care of children. Address "LIZZIE," Post Office Box 3860, Chicago, with full name.

WANTED.—Any one having a fruit and confectionery, or a grocery store, well established, will find a cash customer by addressing, for two days, "R," Post Office Box 472, Chicago.

WANTED—The advertiser wishes a permanent situation. Has a good knowledge of business, is energetic, industrious and can give good city references. Address "U N," P. O. Box 1510, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to sell the new "PARKER SEWING MACHINES," throughout the entire West. Every machine warranted perfect, or the purchase money refunded. Call at 180 Lake street, up stairs, or address, with stamp, Post Office Drawer 6107, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Three or four good rooms in a pleasant location for a family of two, by a party who will pay rent in advance. Best of city references given. Address for one week "J O," Box 1878.

WANTED.—A young married man with an extensive Lake Superior acquaintance, wishes a situation as Salesman in a Wholesale Grocery and Provision, or Commission House. The best of references given. Address "R," Tribune office.

WANTED.—Tinners. Three or four Tinners wanted. Also, two good steady Boys to learn the Tinner's trade, at No. 113 South Franklin street.

WANTED—To purchase for cash Horse, Harness, and light Wagon, with two seats, with or without top. Call at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 61 Lake street. JOHN B. BUCHANAN.

WANTED—To rent, a good House on South Side, north of Jackson street. Will buy the furniture if desired. Address Post Office Drawer 6161.

WANTED—Agents. $50 per month, and all expenses paid, or allow a liberal commission for selling the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. Retail price $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $150 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for circular. W. O. JONES, Agent, P. O. Drawer 5808, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as Foreman in a Brick yard, by a middle-aged man, who has had fifteen years experience at the business, and professes to be master of the art, especially burning. Would prefer going into the country. Address "D B S," Post Office Box 262. Can give references if required.

WANTED—Energetic Agents to sell the GENUINE FAC SIMILE of the EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION in Illinois and Indiana, for the benefit of the SOLDIERS' HOME. Disabled Soldiers preferred, but room for all. For terms, &c., call at my office, 134 South Clark street, or address, with stamp, O. F. GIBBS, Post Office Box 308, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—$75 a Month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the Great Natural Weather Indicator. [illegible] HALL & FIKE, No. 27 Portland Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately, 50 more energetic agents to sell Bryant's History of the Great Massacre in Minnesota. [illegible] Address, with stamp, O. C. GIBBS, Post Office Drawer 6082, Chicago.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of Leonidas Hamline Deford, who left home, in Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa, [illegible]. His father, William Deford, is very anxious to hear of his whereabouts. Any information [illegible]. Address WILLIAM DEFORD, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—An agent in every County to sell the HISTORY OF THE INDIAN WARS, including a thrilling account of the late Massacre in MINNESOTA [illegible]. 150 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Energetic men in every County in the Northwest to sell [illegible]. Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3364.

WANTED—Efficient agents in every State and County in the West to sell "THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT," a History of the Great Rebellion [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible]

WANTED—Agents in every [illegible]

WANTED—A good Tinner. Good wages and steady work. Apply for two days at the City Hotel, or address MANSON & POPE, Wilmington, Ill.

WANTED—A Situation by a young man who can furnish the best of reference as to character and ability. Is acquainted with the wholesale Grocery, and retail Clothing business, but will take a situation of any kind where he can make himself useful. A line addressed to "B G," Tribune office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED.—To Lawyers. Wanted by a thorough Lawyer, with many years experience [illegible] in one of the most flourishing cities of Iowa, and an extensive acquaintance, a situation as clerk of some lawyer or law firm in Chicago at a moderate salary the first year, with a prospect of becoming a partner in a year or two. An interchange of terms and references will be made with any responsible party who will address "XENIA," P. O. Box 1361, Chicago.

WANTED—A Gardener. One who thoroughly understands hot bedding and growing early vegetables [illegible] to go to Galesburg, Illinois. [illegible] Sherman House, Friday and Saturday, 19th and 20th. Sickness prevented my being at Chicago on the 19th and 20th. I will be there on Friday and Saturday, 26th and 27th, without fail. D. F. HUNTER.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—I will sell two brick dwellings, with modern improvements, in my block on Willard Place, between West Washington and Randolph streets. Terms easy. Address Post Office Box 508, or call at my office, corner of Market and Adams streets. CHAS. W. COOK.

FOR SALE—A fine Fruit Farm in Union County, four miles from Cobden, on the Ill. Cen. Railroad, on the High Mountain, seven hundred feet above the level of the Mississippi, with eleven hundred acres, with seven thousand assorted Fruit Trees. A good barn and comfortable house, two never failing springs, with all farming utensils. A good bargain is offered for cash or exchange for city property. Apply to W. C. STEARNS, 80 Washington st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange for Chicago city property, a two story brick house, situated on Congress street, Detroit. For particulars address C. D. AVERY, Box 1913.

FOR SALE.—Farming Lands for sale, 80 miles from Chicago, in the township of Peotone, Will county, from one to two miles from Peotone Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad. These lands were selected at an early day, and are some of the very best lands in the State—convenient to market and schools, and surrounded by an intelligent and thriving class of farmers. [illegible] Terms of payment easy. For particulars inquire of MILTON SMITH, Peotone; D. C. SCRANTON, Chicago, or M. S. DEAN, Marshall, Michigan.

FOR SALE—30,000 acres of well selected Pine Lands, in lots to suit purchasers, with a steam mill capable of cutting thirty thousand per day. Also good sites for other steam or water mills, at Thunder Bay, on Lake Huron. [illegible] GEO. N. FLETCHER, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—Cheap and healthful homes. No cash required. SAVE RENT. The Galena Railroad having just adopted a liberal system of Season Commutation tickets, I will exchange or sell without cash on long credit, beautiful homes of from five to one hundred and sixty (5 to 160) acres in the immediate neighborhood of any Suburban residence. The advantages of the location are:
1st. Its proverbial healthfulness.
2d. Excellent society. Good farming community.
3d. Access to the City as speedy and convenient as on horse railroad. Trains frequent.
4th. Pure air, excellent water, &c.
5th. Broad acres, (cheaper than inches in the city,) yielding good fruit, vegetables, &c.
6th. A small sum of money, (on long credit) will secure a REAL HOME, a farm, with all the advantages of the country to children, and exemption from the heavy rents and expenses incident to city life. THOS. B. BRYAN.

FOR SALE—The House and lease of Lot, 156 Adams street, east of Clark. It has ten rooms and is supplied with furnaces and fixtures, gas and water, and is in good repair and up to grade. Possession given May first. Apply to T. C. HOAG, 82 North Clark street.

FOR SALE.—$1,200. For sale, a House and Lot, 44x130 feet, situated on North side; desirable for a small family. Also, desirable Residence Lots at from $10 to $25 per foot. Brick Dwelling House on Huron street, $8,000. Frame House in South Division, $2,500, by THEODORE HOLBROOK, Real Estate Broker, 46 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Two Cottage Houses nearly new, and fifty feet of ground on State street near Old, and a lot on Wabash avenue, near Commerce, fronting east. LUTHER HAVEN, Custom House.

FOR SALE—House and Lot corner of Warren and Lincoln street, two on Washington near Oakley street; Lots on Washington and Fulton streets [illegible]. J. J. STARR, 134 Randolph street, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—A neat, comfortable two-story Dwelling, with lot 30 feet front, in a pleasant and desirable neighborhood on Park avenue, near Robey street. Price, $2,300; less than one-third down, balance in small payments and on long time. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 83 Dearborn street, Room 8.

FOR SALE—The first one hundred feet west of Union Park, on Park avenue, one hundred and thirty-one feet deep to a 20 feet alley. The choicest residence property west of the Park. Inquire at 211 South Water street, (up-stairs) or of No. 8 Park avenue.

FOR SALE—House and Lot 256 Ewing street. Price, $2,100—one-third down, balance in one and two years with 10 per cent. interest. [illegible] Title perfect. The improvements cost more than the price of the house and lot together. COREY & DWIGHT, 16 Canal street.

FOR SALE Or exchange for Chicago city property, a fine residence near the depot in Lake Forest, containing fourteen rooms, closets, pantry and cellar, with one and a half acres of land [illegible]. Inquire of J. E. LOOMIS, Chicago, or address Box 208.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. The residence and lot, 50x160 feet, with barn, water, gas, &c., complete, No. 356 Illinois street, will be sold or exchanged for a good residence in the southern part of the city. Also a fine residence with all modern improvements, and good barn on Wabash avenue near Liberty street, lot 30x175 feet, for sale at very low figures. Also lots and residences in the different divisions of the city, on the best avenues and streets. Also, Carriage Factory on Monroe street, opposite the school house, very cheap. AYRES & THOMAS, Real Estate Agents, corner Dearborn and Madison streets.

FOR SALE—A choice Residence Lot on Calumet avenue, 100 feet front by 315 feet deep to the lake. Also, full depth Lots on Prairie avenue just north of Twentieth street. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Residence 285 Illinois street. Terms cash, or part payment in a residence lot on North Side. Inquire at No. 2 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—Wharf Property. 150 feet river front in block 88, S. S., between Van Buren and Harrison streets. Also Pine Timber Lands on Muskegon River. Inquire of B. F. ADAMS, 34 Wabash avenue, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain. House hunters look here! A beautiful Residence on Wabash avenue, near Old, [illegible] all modern improvements, for sale for cash [illegible]. BARKER, 151 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Lots. Good Building and Residence Lots, pleasantly located in the West Division, on Chicago avenue, Indiana, Hubbard and Noble streets, at from $300 to $1,500, on long or short time. Apply to J. BICKERDIKE, in Burnham & Martin's office, 62 East Randolph street.

FOR SALE.—Lake Shore and other Residences for sale:
Indiana avenue full depth lots near Old, cheap for a few days.
Prairie avenue lots 400 feet in depth, and 150 feet in depth near Old.
Michigan and Wabash avenue lots, full depth, and in different locations.
Calumet avenue lots of great depth to Lake, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
Other Lake Shore avenue lots, some as low as $20 per foot, above Hardin Place.
Michigan avenue houses and lots cheap.
Wabash avenue near Hubbard Court.
Union Park and West Washington street lots, also several corners (all east of the Park) at $35 per foot.
Residences on North Lasalle, Ohio, Pine, Illinois streets, &c.
Also, first-class business property in the centre of the city. THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—240 acres of Land in the Town of Ganges, County of Allegan, Michigan, 3½ miles from Pier Cove Landing, and five miles from Kalamazoo River, heavily timbered with Beech, Maple, Whitewood and Hemlock. Good road from land to the landing on the Lake. Soil rich and very desirable for farming purposes. Price $1,500. One-half cash or pine lumber, delivered at Chicago, balance in five annual payments, at seven per cent. interest. Address C. A. WARD, Burr Oak, St. Joseph County, Mich.

FOR SALE—280 acres in the south part of Lasalle County, five miles north-east of Minonk Station on the Illinois Central railroad [illegible]. HENRY SHAW, Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—The "Valley View Farm," lying in Madison County, Illinois. This valuable property, containing about fourteen hundred acres, [illegible] State of Missouri, St. Louis.

FOR SALE—Farm for sale, one [illegible] E. CADY.

FOR SALE.—Great Bargains. [illegible] acres of Land, on the line of the Logansport and Peoria Railroad, in Livingston county, Ill. [illegible] J. STILLWELL, [illegible] Chatsworth, Illinois.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two or three very pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen [illegible]. Address Box 268, Chicago.

TO RENT—A fine large sleeping apartment, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Please call at Room No. 1, second floor, southeast corner of North Wells and Illinois sts.

TO RENT—Three desirable residences. Inquire of D. J. ELY, 20 South Water street.

TO RENT—A small House, and Furniture for sale. Inquire at 208 East Madison street.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms without board, for gentlemen [illegible]

TO RENT—A Furnished House containing nine rooms, to a small family [illegible]

TO RENT—The building known [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—Last Friday, a black [illegible]

Amusements.

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn Street. G. M. CHADWICK, Sole Lessee and [illegible]. T. L. FITCH [illegible]. FIRST APPEARANCE OF MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL, The Great Irish Vocalist. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF MR. DICK SANDS. SCALE OF PRICES: Dress Circle and Parquette [illegible] Private Boxes [illegible] Single Seats in Private Boxes [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Proprietor and Manager, J. H. McVicker. Second week of the favorite comedienne MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, Who will appear in the new and successful play in five acts, translated from the German by the author of "Fanchon," entitled LITTLE BAREFOOT. [illegible]

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. [illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. ONE WEEK MORE OF THE SEA LION. 200,000 Curiosities on Exhibition. Third week of THE INVISIBLE LADY. [illegible]

THE MONSTER MASQUERADE BALL OF THE SEASON Will come off at BRYAN HALL, On MONDAY, February 29th, [illegible] PRINCE CARNEVAL [illegible] MASKS OFF AT MIDNIGHT. [illegible] IBACH & SCHICK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

STOCK OF CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Feb. 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, FEB. 27, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, No. 107 Dearborn street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of the entire furniture of a family leaving the city. BEDSTEADS—200 R. C. Bedsteads. CAN PEACHES—300 Cans Peaches. CONCORD WAGON—A new Concord Wagon. PISTOLS—12 Pocket Pistols—5-shooters. SILVER-PLATED WARE—Castors, spoons, [illegible] TOP BUGGY—A nearly new Top Buggy. CHAMPAIGNE—25 baskets Champagne. W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ENTIRE LIBRARY OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE At Auction, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1, AT 10 O'CLOCK, At the Library Room, In Price's Building, Dearborn street. The entire Library of the Mechanics' Institute, consisting of about 6,000 VOLUMES. [illegible]

STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, Machinery, &c., OF THE Chicago Steam Flouring Mill AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1, AT 11 O'CLOCK, At the Chicago Steam Flouring Mill, River Street. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON. MR. BEEBE'S GALLERY OF Original Oil Paintings AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24th, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE, Mirrors, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Feb. 26th, [illegible] Rich Chamber Suits [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON. Underwriter's Sale by Catalogue of 50 CRATES OF CROCKERY AND C. C. WARE AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Feb. 25th, [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On the evening of [illegible]

LOST—On the 23d inst., [illegible]

LOST—A Blank Check Book [illegible]

LOST—On or about [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A [illegible]

BOARDING [illegible]

BOARDING [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

BISHOP AMES AND HIS MISSION.

The Copperheads have latterly declared themselves in thorough sympathy with the doctrines and aims of the Southern rebels. Ever since the commencement of the war, they have been with them politically, and as far as they dared have eulogized the rebel Constitution and followed out its teachings. [illegible]

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Schleswig-Holstein question still holds the first place in Europe. [illegible]

Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864. NUMBER 42.

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LOST—On or about Feb. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A suite of [illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible] $10.00 [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

BISHOP AMES AND HIS MISSION.

The Copperheads have latterly declared themselves in thorough sympathy with the feelings and aims of the Southern rebels. Ever since the commencement of the war, they have been with them politically, and as far as they dared have eulogized the rebel Constitution and followed out its teachings. When it became evident that the institution of slavery was to suffer in its contact with war, then they sympathised socially with the misguided brethren. Political hacks inveighed against meddling with the rights of traitors, and political Bishops deplored from their pulpits that the divine institution was likely to be endangered. And now, to cap the climax, they have embraced them religiously. There is only one thing left to make their course consistent, and that is to remove to the sunny South, where they may enjoy the beneficent rule of Davis and Stephens, fatten upon the toil of men and women, raise black and tan colored offspring, and worship under the same roof with man-stealers and woman-whippers.

The action of the Methodist Bishop Ames, in restoring the Churches of the South to loyalty, and placing in their pulpits men who will not preach treason to the Government, has aroused the ire of the Northern Copperheads and secession sympathisers. If they had lived in earlier days, they would, without doubt, have blasphemed because Christ scourged the money-changers who were practising their usurious traffic within the courts of the temple. Gallio, the deputy of Achaia, would have been pronounced an Abolitionist, when the Jews came before him, stating that Paul persuaded men to worship God contrary to the law, the sensible Gallio drave the Jews from the judgment seat. When the pulpit is degraded from its lofty mission; when the Bible is so perverted that its texts are made the supports of treason; when loyal men are driven from the sanctuary, then it is time for the Government to step in lest the Republic shall suffer detriment from the spiritual advisers. When the stole and surplice turn to treason there is need of immediate change, because the ministerial influence is ten-fold stronger than the secular. The majority of men in the South do little thinking for themselves. They follow blindly in the wake of political, moral and religious leaders, and of these three classes the latter exercise the most imperious sway. Supposing the pulpits of the South had denounced treason and secession in 1860 [illegible] what advance would the leaders have made? And it is on account of the [illegible] of the Southern pulpit having been used to encourage treason and perpetuate tyranny that we rejoice to see Bishop Ames in the field. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, Baptist Church South, or any other Church South that has a traitor in its pulpit needs purification. Loyal men should be placed in the pulpits. The church property should be restored to loyal men. That property should not be exempt from confiscation when it is used to advance the interests of traitors. Church organizations should be broken up when those organizations tend to promote treason and subvert free government. [illegible] curious paradox that we may send a traitor to prison, or hang him at the gallows, confiscate his property or destroy it when it stands in our way, but we must not touch that traitor when he wears a white neck tie and gown, nor confiscate that property when it is a potent element of our own destruction.

We may reduce political and military rebels to obedience, but we must leave religious traitors intact. There must be loyalty in the pulpit as well as loyalty out of it, or there will be little regard for the Constitution and for the law.

We are glad to see Bishop Ames on his religious march. Having his loins girt about with truth, and wearing the breast-plate of righteousness, his feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, and, above all, taking the shield of faith and the helmet of salvation, and some Greek-fire of loyalty, let him go on quenching the fiery darts of ministerial traitors and elevating the church from the slough of treason, into the pure light of freedom and religion. His is a great and noble work; a moral influence by no means secondary to the cannon and bayonet. The latter will pave the way, the former will inspire the one will open the eyes of traitors to their convictions of right and duty, the other will seal that conviction. And if Copperheads don't like it, let them emigrate South and join their brethren, but let them beware of Bishop Ames. They are too contemptibly mean and treacherous even to be converted, and the Bishop will not allow any wolves in sheep's clothing to get into his flocks. If, by some miracle, one of them should experience a change of heart and become loyal to his country and his God, the Bishop would undoubtedly place him upon proper probation; but it is not, he would [illegible] his chances with the other traitors who are bound to harden their hearts and go through the world accursed of man, and outcast, accursed of God.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Schleswig-Holstein question still holds the first place in Europe. Austria and Prussia have taken the interests of Germany into their own hands, and ignoring the action of the Diet are marching their forces into the two Duchies. A collision is imminent between the Danes and Germans, but there are constant new expedients and methods proposed by the diplomatists to avoid war, and the danger may be escaped, though such a result is not generally expected. The minor German States are indignant at the manner in which they have been pushed aside by the Austro-Prussian alliance, but do not agree among themselves on any mode of action; while these two great powers are proceeding to adjust the question to suit their own views, careless of both the opposition of the petty States and the increasing dissatisfaction and agitation of the people. England sides still strongly with Denmark, and talks of sending [illegible] to the Danish coast, but has not as yet made any show of force. It is understood that there has been a serious disagreement in the Cabinet on the subject; and Earl Russell tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. There is also a wide difference of feeling in the Royal Family, the Queen being favorably inclined to the Duke, and the Prince of Wales a violent defender of the rights of his father-in-law, King Christian; and as Victoria and her son are said to be on the worst possible terms, this [illegible] in widening the variance on the subject of Schleswig-Holstein.

[illegible]

The leaders of the Democracy are all actively engaged. The journals tell us that the Reds are as busy as birds before a storm. They see—or think they see—that war is coming in spring—a war out of which Austria cannot keep—a war in which Louis Napoleon must overtly or secretly be on the Mazzinian side. The Venetian Committee warns its followers to be ready for action by the middle of March. The King of Italy says he trusts Italy will in 1864 achieve the ends which in 1863 had not been accomplished; by which he is understood to express a hope for the redemption of Rome and Venice during the year. Garibaldi having left his seat in Parliament, has formed a Central Unity Committee, with himself as Chief. This is declared by some to be a regal assumption of power, and his doings are watched closely by the Government agents. But he appeals to a large party who are not satisfied with the "wait-a-while-longer" policy of Victor Emanuel, and is moving for a Democratic revolution, the driving of the Pope and the foreigner out of Rome, the Austrian out of Venetia, and a free and united Italy. Mazzini acts in concert with Garibaldi. Kossuth has proclaimed a revolt in Hungary, and calls on the Magyars to be ready for action, announcing that all who intrigue against his designs, will be treated as guilty of treason. Austria is concentrating a force in Hungary, and the Hungarians are reported to be wild with excitement. Poland is shut up by the rigors of the winter, but the snow is reddened with the blood of fighting men, and the rebellion, it is believed, will burst forth with fresh power and deeper hate in the spring. The old world is full of wars, or rumors of wars, and yet the gloomy apprehensions of the present may all prove false, and the year pass away with no wide-spread convulsions. Still, the Government and the people are all getting ready for the storm which seems so near, and may burst forth at any time with appalling fury.

COLORED SOLDIERS IN KENTUCKY.

In the debate in Congress on the amended Conscription bill, Mr. Anderson of Kentucky said that when the draft takes place, his (the Paducah) district would owe 7,000 men, and unless blacks were conscripted it would sweep nearly all the whites to fill it. The reason was, that a large majority of the young men of his district followed the pernicious counsels of the Copperheads and traitors, and had joined the rebel army. But the district was full of stalwart slaves; and if they were conscripted or allowed to volunteer, the quota of his district could be made up without stripping it of all its able-bodied white men. He voted for the amendment providing for the enrollment and conscription of blacks the same as of whites.

It is only a few days ago that Gov. Bramlette refused to allow officers to recruit even free negroes in Kentucky on the ground that the State was too proud and chivalrous to send any but white men to the wars, and that Kentucky would make up her quota without enlisting blacks or permitting them to serve as substitutes for whites.

We said at the time that this was very fine talk, quite romantic, but very great moonshine, and that we did not believe he spoke the sentiments of the common people, the non-slaveholders of his State. We are confident that thousands of Kentuckians will offer negro substitutes when the draft takes place, and if the aristocracy object there will be a muss. Before six months Kentucky will have 10,000 colored soldiers in the field as substitutes for an equal number of whites. All reclaimed slave States are filling up their quotas with black men as far as possible. Maryland has more blacks in the army than whites; she has got over all her old prejudices against making food for gunpowder of negroes, and has not a particle of Kentucky romance remaining. She no longer regards a slave as a being too valuable or sacred to expose to the dangers of war, nor that getting killed or wounded in battle is something so pleasant and delicious, that white men should have a monopoly of it. Like Miles O'Reilly, the citizens of Maryland are willing to divide the "bagnet's prod, and the rebel's shell" with their negroes, and give them the larger half. And so will the whites of Kentucky before the war is ended.

A correspondent of the New York Times gives a very genial account of the employ and status of the army of Meade in Virginia. The soldiers are comfortably quartered, and pass their time very pleasantly—having an abundance of amusements, and some valuable work. Dances, foot-ball, quoits, riding and reviews occupy a part of their time; while the picket system is attended to and perfected under the most rigid discipline.

The re-enlisted veterans are beginning to return from their visits home, and are generally well satisfied to get back with the army; a proof that army life has a sort of fascination which comes in time to have a more perfect sway over men than any thing else.

A great many females, the mothers, wives and sisters of the officers and soldiers are allowed to be with them during the winter term.

Deserters continue to arrive from Lee's army every day; about four being the average coming to a Division, and which guards a line of about ten miles. Many of them are Northern men forced into the army. They are in utter ignorance as to what will be done with them by the United States Government when they arrive; but the impression in Lee's army is, that they will be harshly treated. No copies of the Amnesty Proclamation have been circulated in that direction. Those who come, therefore, do so from the sole pressure of their disgust and discouragement where they are; and their declaration is that if Lee's army knew of the Amnesty, half of it would desert. In many regiments there is little discipline, and much alarm exists among the officers on account of the spirit of dissatisfaction in the army. A whole brigade of North Carolinians tried lately to come over, but were resisted by troops from South Carolina, and had a fight with them over the matter. The troops from Louisiana are as badly disaffected as the North Carolinians.

Great destitution exists among the headless families of Culpepper county within our lines—the men being dead or conscripted; and our officers bleed freely to feed them.

Mr. Spence of Liverpool, in his last speech before one of the secession clubs, complains that he has lost caste among his southern friends on account of his anti-slavery sentiments. This brings to mind the remark of Mirabeau's brother, a man who if he had belonged to any other family would have passed as a wit and a roue, but who was so excelled in brilliancy and debauchery by his brother, that he complained of being considered a saint and a dull fellow.

The Missouri State militia will be re-enlisted as veterans, with the understanding that they are to be reorganized on the same footing with other volunteers in the United States service, to be used wherever the Government may have need of their services. All those re-enlisting are to be retained in their present regimental and company organizations, until their original term of service expires, when the veterans will be consolidated under officers selected for their efficiency from the corps.

By order of the War Department enlisted men who lose or dispose of revolver pistols intrusted to their care, will hereafter be charged $20 in each case, that being the amount of pecuniary damage sustained by the Government as estimated by the Ordnance Department.

Parson Brownlow continues very ill at Knoxville, and the fiery ordeal through which he has passed during the past year has destroyed his constitution and it is very doubtful whether he will ever recover. He is still attending to his paper, however, as spitefully as usual.

Hon. Daniel H. Whitney, one of the early pioneers of Boone county, died at Belvidere on Friday morning last, aged 50 years. He had resided in Boone county since 1836. At the time of his death he was clerk of the Circuit Court.

Danforth, of the Rock Island Argus, who you whipped the other day by a one-armed soldier for taking treason and libel [illegible]

GREAT SPEECH OF GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

Late Chief of Staff of Gen. Rosecrans,

ON THE CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY OF REBELS.

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 28, 1864.

The House having under consideration the confiscation of the property of rebels, Mr. Garfield said:

Mr. SPEAKER—Feeling that, in some small degree, I represent on this floor the army of the Republic, I am the more emboldened to speak on the subject before us. I have been surprised that in so lengthy and able a discussion so little reference has been made to the merits of the resolution itself. Very much of the debate has had reference to questions which I believe, with all deference to the better judgment and maturer experience of others, are not germane to the subject before the House.

In the wide range of discussion, the various theories of their legal and political status of the rebellious States have been examined—whether they exist any longer as States, and, if they do, whether they are in the Union or out of it. It is perhaps necessary that we take ground upon that question as preliminary to the discussion of the resolution itself. Two theories, differing widely from each other, have been proposed; but I cannot consider either of them as wholly correct. I cannot agree with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) who acknowledges that these States are out of the Union and now constitute a foreign people. Nor can I, on the other hand, agree with those who believe that the insurgent States are not only in the Union, but have lost none of their rights under the Constitution and laws of the Union.

Our situation affords a singular parallel to that of the people of Great Britain in their great revolution of the seventeenth century. From time immemorial it was the fiction of English law that the kingship was immortal, hereditary, and inalienable; that the king was "king by the grace of God;" he could do no wrong, and his throne could never be vacant. But the logic of events brought these theories to a practical test.

James left the throne, threw the great seal of the kingdom into the Thames, and fleeing from his own people, took refuge in France. The great statesmen of the realm took counsel together on some of the very questions which we are discussing to-day. One said: "The king has abdicated; we will put another in his place." Another said: "The crown is hereditary; we must put the heir in his place." The men of the books and black-letter learning answered: "Nemo est haeres viventis;" the king is alive and can have no heir. Another said, "We will appoint a regent, and consider the kingship in abeyance until the king returns." The people said, "We will have a king, but not James."

Through all this struggle two facts were apparent; the throne was vacant, and their king was unworthy to fill it. The British nation cut through the entanglement of words, and filled it with the man of their choice. We are taught by this that whenever a great people desire to do a thing which ought to be done, they will find the means of doing it.

In this Government we have thrown off the kingly fiction, but there is another which we are following as slavishly as ever England followed that—here, corporations are more than kings. It is the doctrine of our common law (if we may be said to have a common law) that corporations have neither souls nor consciences; that they cannot commit crimes; that they cannot be punished, and that they are immortal. These propositions are being applied to the rebel States. They are corporations of a political character, bodies corporate and politic; they are immortal, and cannot be touched by the justice of law, or by the power of an outraged Government. They hover around our borders like malignant, bloody fiends, carrying death in their course; and yet we are told they cannot be punished or their ancient rights invaded.

The people of the South, under the direction of these phantom States, are moving the powers of earth and hell to destroy this Government. They plead the "order" of their States as their shield from punishment, and the States plead the immunity of soulless corporations.

But the American people will not be deluded by these theories, nor waste time in discussing them. They will strike through all shams with the sword, and find a practical solution as England did. And what is that practical solution? The Supreme Court of the United States has helped us at this point in one of the prize cases decided March 3, 1863. It is there decided in effect—

"That since July 13, 1861, the United States have full belligerent rights against all persons residing in the districts declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion."

"That the laws of war, whether that law be civil or international, convert every citizen of the hostile State into a public enemy, and treat him accordingly, whatever may have been his previous conduct."

"That all the rights derived from the laws of war may now, since 1861, be lawfully and constitutionally exercised against all citizens of the districts in rebellion."

They decided there that the same laws of war which apply to hostile foreign States are to be applied to this rebellion. But, in so deciding they do not decide that the rebellious States are therefore a foreign people. I do not hold it necessary to admit that they are a foreign people. I do not admit it. I claim, on the contrary, that the obligations of the Constitution still hang over them; but by their own act of rebellion they have cut themselves off from all their rights and privileges under the Constitution.

When the Government of the United States declared that we were in a state of war, the rebel States came under the laws of war. By their acts of rebellion and war they swept away every vestige of their civil and political rights under the Constitution of the United States. Their obligations still remained, but the reciprocal rights which usually accompany obligations they had forfeited.

The question then lies open before us: In a state of war, under the laws of war, is this resolution legal and politic? I insist, Mr. Speaker, that the question involved in the resolution before this House is whether this Government, in the exercise of its rights of a belligerent under the laws of war, cannot punish these rebels and confiscate their estates, both personal and real, for life and forever. That is the only question before us.

Gentlemen have learnedly discussed the constitutional powers of Congress to punish the crime of treason. It matters not how that question is decided; it has no bearing whatever on the resolution before the House. I will say in passing that the Supreme Court has never decided that the clause of the Constitution relating to treason prohibits forfeiture beyond the lifetime of persons attainted. No man in this house has brought a decision of the Supreme Court giving the rendering to the Constitution which these gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber have given to it. They can claim no more than that the question is res non adjudicata. The arguments we have heard are sufficient evidence to me, at least, that the framers of our Constitution intended that Congress should define treason, and provide for its punishment; but the rule of the English common law which permitted attainder, corruption of blood, and forfeiture after the death of the attainted, should not prevail in this country. To me the clause carries an absurdity on its face, if it be interpreted to mean that treason, the highest crime known to law, shall be punished with less severity, so far as it regards the estate of the criminal, than any other crime or misdemeanor whatsoever. But, as I before said, the present law of confiscation is based on the rights of belligerents under the laws of war.

NOW TORIES WERE TREATED BY OUR ANCESTORS.

The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Fernando Wood) a few days since, in his address to the House, gave us a history of the rebellions which have occurred in this country. I wish to call his attention to one of our rebellions, a very important one, which he did not notice, and in which the question of confiscation was very fully and very practically discussed. This has not heretofore been brought to the attention of the House. Do gentlemen forget that the Union had its origin in revolution, and that confiscation played a very important part in the war of that revolution? It was a civil war, and the colonies were far more equally divided on the question of loyalty than the States of the South now are on the question of to-day. Many of the thirteen colonies had almost equal parties for and against England in that struggle. In South Carolina there were probably more loyalists than Whigs. Twenty thousand American Tories appeared in the armies against us in the revolutionary struggle. Thirty tory regiments served in the British line.

Our fathers had to deal with these men and with their estates. How did they solve the problem? I have looked into the history of its solution and find it full of instruction. Every one of the thirteen colonies, with a single exception, confiscated the real and personal property of Tories in arms. They did it, too, by the recommendation of Congress. Not only so, but they drove Tories themselves from the country; they would not permit them to remain upon American soil. Examine the statutes of every colony, except New Hampshire, where the site of battle never reached, and you will find confiscation laws of the most thorough and sweeping character. When our commissioners were negotiating the treaty of peace, the last matter of difference and discussion was that of confiscated property.

The British commissioners urged the restoration of confiscated estates, but Jay and Franklin and their colleagues defended the right of confiscation with great ability, and refused to sign the treaty at all if that were to be a condition. While these negotiations were pending the colonies memorialized Congress to guard against any concession on the point in dispute. On the 17th of December, 1782, the Legislature of Virginia by a unanimous vote passed the following resolution:

"That all demands or requests of the British Court for the restitution of property confiscated by this State being neither supported by law, equity, or policy, and wholly inadmissible, and that our Delegates in Congress be instructed to move Congress that they may direct their deputies who shall represent these States in the General Congress for adjusting a peace or truce, neither to agree to any such restitution or submit that the laws made by any independent State of this Union be subjected to the adjudication of any power or powers on earth."

Similar resolutions were passed by other States, and our commissioners were instructed by Congress to admit no conditions which would compel the restoration of the confiscated estates. The final settlement of the question will be found in the fifth article of the treaty of peace as it now stands recorded, which provided that Congress should recommend to the several colonies to restore confiscated property, but it was well understood by both parties that it would not be done. Congress passed the resolution of recommendation as a matter of form; but no State complied, nor was it expected. It was, however, provided that no further confiscations should be made, and that Tories should be permitted to remain in America twelve months after the treaty.

In the debates in the English House of Commons in 1783, on the treaty of peace, a distinguished member said:

"I certainly wish that better terms could have been procured for the American loyalists; but I do not think it was to be expected, that at the end of a successful rebellion, those who were successful and victorious should, on any terms give their estates and property to those with whom they had been contending. * * * We must make peace till that point was given up, we must have gone to war in all eternity."

This revolutionary confiscation passed into history by the consent and agreement of both belligerents. Its principles were also defended by our Government after the adoption of the Constitution. In 1792 Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, in answer to some complaints of the British Government reviewed the whole question at great length and with great ability. I ask my colleague (Mr. Finck) to notice the extract which relates to belligerent rights which he has just been discussing:

"It cannot be denied that the state of war strictly permits a nation to seize the property of its enemies found within its own limits or taken in war, and in whatever form it exists, whether in action or possession. This is so perspicuously laid down by one of the most respectable writers on subjects of this kind, that I shall use his words: 'Since it is a condition of war that enemies may be deprived of all their rights, it is reasonable that everything of an enemy's, found among his enemies, should change its owner and go to the treasury. It is, moreover, usually directed, in all declarations of war, that the goods of enemies, as well as those found among us as those taken in war, shall be confiscated. If we follow the mere right of war, even immovable property may be sold, and its price carried into the treasury, as is the custom with movable property. But in almost all Europe, it is only notified that their profits, during the war, shall be received by the treasury; and the war being ended, the immovable property itself is restored, by agreement, to the former owner.'

EXILE AND CONFISCATIONS.

"After premising that these are lawful acts of war, I have shown that the Britannic was recommendatory only, its stipulations being not to restore the confiscations and exiles, but to recommend to the State Legislatures to restore them."

"That this word, having but one meaning, establishes the intent of the parties; and, moreover, that it was particularly explained by the American negotiators that the Legislatures would be free to comply with the recommendation or not, and probably would not comply:

"That the British negotiators so understood it:

"That the British ministry so understood it:

"And the members of both Houses of Parliament, as well those who approved as who disapproved the article."—Jefferson's Works, vol. 3.

Thus the revolutionary fathers, both before and after the adoption of the Constitution, defended confiscation.

The Tories that fled to England sailed upon the Crown for support. A commission was appointed to examine their claims and provide for their wants. It is a significant fact that of the vast number of Tories perhaps not a thousand remained in this country after the war. The people would not permit their presence. They were driven out, and took refuge in all quarters of the globe. They colonized New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and were scattered along the borders of Canada. The States would show no favor, even to the few who came back under the provisions of the treaty, and refused them the right of voting or of holding office or property. It is well known that there could be no peace between them and our loyal people. Their history is a record of infamy, obscurity, and misery. Some exhibited their vengeful feelings after the war was over. Girty and his associates, who murdered Crawford in the Indian wars of 1791, were Tories of the Revolution. Bowles and Payton, leaders among the Creek Indians, and who started the Florida troubles, which resulted in a long and bloody conflict in the swamps of that State, were Tories. As a class, they went out with the brand of Cain upon them, and were not permitted to return.

One State alone relented. South Carolina passed an act of oblivion, restored a large part of the confiscated estates, and permitted the Tories, after a short time, to vote and hold office. Her policy has borne its bitter fruit. Her government has hardly been entitled to be called republican. The spirit of monarchy and disloyalty has ruled her councils, and has at last plunged the Republic into the most gigantic and bloody of revolutions.

Let us take counsel from the wisdom of our fathers. Is it probable that the same men who confiscated all the property of expatriated Tories would, a few years later, establish it as a fundamental doctrine of the Constitution that no confiscation can be made beyond the lifetime of the attainted traitor? Is it probable that the men who had just done what they stubbornly held to be right should enact as a part of the supreme law of the land that the same thing should never be done again?

THE POLICY AND EXPEDIENCY OF CONFISCATION.

I now come more directly to consider the policy involved in the resolution before us. Landed estates, Mr. Speaker, are inseparably connected with the peculiar institutions of the South. It is well known that the power of slavery rests in large plantations; that the planter's capital drives the poor whites to the mountains, where liberty always loves to dwell, and to the swamps and by-places of the South; but the bulk of the real estate is in the hands of the slaveowners who have plotted this great conspiracy. Let me give you an instance of this, one of a thousand that might be given. In the town of Murfreesboro', Rutherford county, Tennessee, (a place made sacred and glorious forever by the valor of our army,) there are fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-three acres of land under enclosure owned by sixteen men; three of the sixteen men own more than ten thousand of the acres. One of the three owns half of the whole township of Murfreesboro'. And this is only a specimen of what these men of the South are to the lands of the South. Only a few hundred men own the bulk of the land in any Southern State; these men hold the lands and own slaves. These men plotted the rebellion and thrust it upon us. They have had the political power in their hands, and if you permit them to go back to their lands they will have it again. The laws of nature, the laws of society cannot be overcome by the resolutions of Congress. Grant a general amnesty, let these men go back to their lands, and they will again control the South. They have so long believed themselves born to rule that they will rule the poor man in the future, as in the past, with a rod of iron. The landless man of the South has learned the lesson of submission so well that when he is confronted by a landed proprietor he begins to be plainly deferential; he is facile and dependent, and less a man than if he stood on a little spot of God's earth covered by his own title-deed.

HOW TO SECURE LASTING PEACE.

Sir, if we want a lasting peace, if we want to put down this rebellion so that it shall stay forever put down, we must put down its guilty cause; we must put down slavery; we must take away the platform on which slavery stands—the great landed estates of the armed rebels of the South. Strike that platform from beneath their feet, take that land away, and divide it into homes for the men who have saved our country. I put it to this House as a necessity which stares us in the face. What, let me ask you, will you do with the battle-fields of the South? Who owns the red field of Stone River? Two or three men own it all. And who are those two or three men? rebels, every one—one of them a man who once sat in this chamber, but who is now a leader in the rebel army. Will you let him come back and re-possess his land? Will you ask his permission to visit the grave of your dead son who sleeps in the bosom of that sacred field? If the principles of the gentlemen on the other side be carried out, there is not one of the great battle-fields of the war, (save Gettysburg, which lies yonder on this side of the line,) that will not descend to the sons of rebels for all time to come—to men whose fathers gained a bad eminence by fighting against their country, and who will love these fathers for affection's sake, and love rebellion for their fathers' sake. God forbid that we should ever visit those spots, made sacred by the blood of so many thousand brave men, and see our enemies holding the fields and plowing the graves of our brethren, while the sweat of slaves falls on the sod which ought to be forever sacred to every American citizen.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN THE ARMY.

The history of opinion and its changes in the army is a very interesting one. When the war broke out, men sprang to arms from all parties by a common impulse of generous patriotism, which I am glad to acknowledge here, in the presence of those in whose hearts that impulse seems now to be utterly dead.

I remember to have said to a friend when I entered the Army, "You hate slavery; so do I; but I hate disunion more. Let us drop the slavery question and fight to sustain the Government. When the supremacy of the Government has been re-established we will attend to the other question."

I said to another, "You love slavery. Do you love the Union more? If you do, go with me; we will let slavery alone and fight for the Union. When that is saved we will take up our old quarrel, if there is anything left to quarrel about."

I started out with that position when I took the field, as did thousands of others of all parties. But the Army soon found, that the rebels were fighting for slavery as well as [illegible] What would the black men [illegible]

[illegible]

enemy. His strength, for it tilled his fields, and fed his legions; his weakness, for in the hearts of slaves dwelt dim prophecies that their deliverance from bondage would be the outcome of the war.

Mr. Seward well says in an official dispatch to our Minister at St. James, "Everywhere the American General receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as the harbinger of freedom." These ill-used men came from the cotton fields; they swam rivers, they climbed mountains, they came through jungles, in the darkness and storms of the night, to tell us that the enemy was coming here or coming there. They were our true friends in every case. There has hardly been a battle, a march, or any important event of the war, where the friend of our cause, the black man, has not been found truthful and helpful, and always devotedly loyal. The conviction forced itself upon the mind of every soldier that behind the rebel army of soldiers the black army of laborers was feeding and sustaining the rebellion, and there could be no victory till its main support should be taken away.

"You may take my house, when you do take the prop That doth sustain my house."

The rebellion falls when you take away its chief prop, slavery and landed estates.

Gentlemen on the other side, you tell me that this is an abolition war. If you please to say so, I grant it. The rapid current of events has made the Army of the Republic an abolition army. I can find in the ranks a thousand men who are in favor of sweeping away slavery to every dozen that desire to preserve it. They have been where they have seen its malevolence. Its baleful effects upon the country and the Union, and they demand that it shall be swept away. I never expected to discuss the demerits of slavery again for I deem it unnecessary. The fiat has gone forth, and it is dead unless the body-snatchers on the other side of this House shall resurrect it and give it galvanic life.

You may say to me that slavery is a divine institution; you may prove to your own satisfaction from the word of God, perhaps, that slavery is a beneficent institution; I will say to you that all this may be entirely satisfactory to your mind, but your beloved friend, slavery, is no more. This is a world of bereavement and changes, and I announce to you that your friend has departed. Hang the drapery of mourning on the bier; Go in long and solemn procession after the hearse, if you please, and shed your tears of sorrow over the grave, but life is too short to allow me to waste an hour in listening to your tearful eulogy over the deceased.

NO PEACE WITH THE REBEL LEADERS.

I come now to consider another point in this question. I hold it as a settled truth that the leaders of this rebellion can never live in peace in this Republic. I do not say it in any spirit of vindictiveness, but as a matter of conviction. Ask the men who have seen them and met them in the darkness of battle and all the rigors of warfare; they will tell you that it can never be. I make, of course, an exception in favor of that sad array of men who have been forced or cajoled by their leaders into the ranks and subordinate offices of the rebel army. I believe a truce could be struck to-day between the rank and file of the hostile armies. I believe they could meet and shake hands joyfully over returning peace, each respecting the courage and manhood of the other. But for the wicked men who brought on this rebellion, for the wicked men who led others into the darkness, such a day can never come. Ask the Representatives of Kentucky upon this floor, who know what the rebellion has been in their State, who know the violence and devastation that has swept over it; and they will tell you that all over that State neighbor has been slaughtered by neighbor, feuds fierce as human hate can make them have sprung up, and so long as revenge has an arm to strike, its blows will never cease to be struck, if such men come back to dwell in their midst. This is true of every State over which the desolating tide of war has swept. If you would not inaugurate an exterminating warfare, to continue while you and I and our children and children's children live, set it down at once that the leaders of this rebellion must be executed or banished from the Republic. They must follow the fate of the Tories of the Revolution.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the army is a unit on these great questions; and I must here be permitted to quote from one of nature's noblemen, a man from Virginia, with the blood of the Old Dominion in his blood, but who could not be seduced from his patriotism—one who, amid the storm of war that surged against him at Chickamauga, stood firm as a rock in the sea—George H. Thomas. That man wrote a communication to the Secretary of War nearly a year ago, saying, in substance, for I quote from memory, "I send you the enclosed paper, from a subordinate officer; I endorse its sentiments, and I will add, that we can never make solid progress against the rebellion until we take more sweeping and severe measures; we must make these people feel the rigors of war, subsist our army upon them, and leave their country so that there will be little in it for them to desire." Thus spoke a man who is very far from being what gentlemen upon the other side of the House are pleased to call an Abolitionist or a Northern fanatic; and in saying this he spoke the voice of the army.

HE IS ASTONISHED AT REBEL SYMPATHIZERS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Speaker, I am surprised and amazed beyond measure at what I have seen in this House. Having been so long with men who had but one thought upon these great themes, it is passing strange to me to hear men talking of the old issues and discussion of four years go. They forget that we live in actions more than in years. They forget that sometimes a nation may live a generation in a single year; that the experience of the last three years has been greater than that of centuries of quiet and peace. They do not seem to realize that we are at war. They do not seem to realize that this is a struggle for existence; a terrible fight of blow for blow, bayonet with bayonet, blood for blood. They still seem to hope that they can smile rebellion into peace. They use terms appropriate to these modern days words have lost their significance. If a man steals his thousands from the Treasury, he is not a thief; oh, no; he is a "defaulter." If a man hang shackles on limbs of a human being and drives him through life as a slave, it is not man stealing; it is not even slavery, it is only "another form of civilization." We are using words in that strange way. There are public journals in New York city, I am told, that never call this a rebellion—it is only a "civil commotion," a "fraternal strife." It was described more vigorously in this Chamber a few days ago as "an inhuman crusade against the South." I had thought the days of "Southern brethren," and "wayward sisters" had gone by, but I find it here in the high noon of its glory. One would suppose from all we hear that war is gentle and graceful exercise, to be indulged in in a quiet and pleasant manner. I have lately seen a stanza from the nursery rhymes of England, which I commend to these gentle hearted patriots who propose to put down the rebellion with soft words and paper resolutions:

"There was an old man who said, how
Shall I flee from this horrible cow?
I will sit on the stile,
And continue to smile,
Which may soften the heart of this cow."

I tell you, gentlemen, the heart of this great rebellion cannot be softened by smiles. You cannot send Commissioners to Richmond, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. Fernando Wood] proposes, to smile away the horrible facts of this war. Not by smiles, but by thundering volleys must this rebellion be met, and by such means alone. I am reminded of Macaulay's paragraph in regard to the revolution in England:

"It is because we had a preserving revolution in the seventeenth century that we have not had a destroying revolution in the nineteenth. It is because we had freedom in the midst of servitude that we have order in the midst of anarchy. For the authority of law, for the security of property, for the peace of our streets, for the happiness of our homes, our gratitude is due, under Him who raises and pulls down nations at His pleasure, to the Long Parliament, to the Convention, and to William of Orange."

UNIVERSAL FREEDOM ALONE WILL GIVE PEACE.

Mr. Speaker, if we want a peace that is not a hollow peace, we must follow that example and make thorough work of this war. We must establish freedom in the midst of servitude, and the authority of law in the midst of rebellion. We must fill the thinned ranks of our armies. [illegible] that a grateful and loving people are behind to sanction [illegible] courage them, and they will go down against [illegible] and might of a great nation. We must follow the march of the army with a free and loyal population; we must replace that population by the strong arm of military power. The war was announced by proclamation, and it must end by proclamation. We can hold the insurgent States in military subjection half a century, if need be, until they are purged of their poison, and stand up clean before the country. They must come back, with clean hands, if they come at all. I hope to see in all those States the men who have fought and suffered for the truth, tilling the fields on which they pitched their tents. I hope to see them, like old Kaspar of Blenheim, on the summer evenings, with their children upon their knees, and pointing out the spot where brave men fell and noble commemorate it. Let no breath of treason be whispered there. I would have no man there, like one from my own State, who came to the army before the great struggle in Georgia and gave us his views of peace. He came as the friend of Vallandigham, the man for whom the gentlemen on the other side of the House from my State worked and voted. We were on the eve of the great battle. I said to him, "You wish to make Mr. Vallandigham Governor of Ohio. Why?" "Because, in the first place, he is the [illegible] of the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Fernando Wood]—you cannot subjugate the South, and we propose to withdraw without trying it longer. In the next place we will have nothing to do with this abolition war, nor will we give another man or another dollar for its support." [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. GARFIELD. I cannot yield; I have no time. You can hear his name if you wish. He was the agent sent by the Copperhead Secretary of State to distribute blanks to the army of the Cumberland. His name was [illegible]

Mr. NOBLE—I want to ask the gentleman if he knows that Mr. Griffiths has made a question of veracity with him, by a positive denial of the alleged conversation published in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. GARFIELD—No virtuous denial in the Cincinnati Enquirer can alter the facts of this conversation, which was heard by a dozen officers.

I asked him further, "How would it affect your party if we should crush the rebels in this battle, and utterly destroy them?" "We would probably lose votes by it." "How would it affect your party if we should be beaten?" "It would probably help us in votes."

That gentleman, is the kind of support the Army is receiving in what should be the house of its friends. That, gentlemen, is the kind of support these men are inclined to give this country and its Army in this terrible struggle. I hasten to make honorable exceptions. I know there are honorable gentlemen on the other side who do not belong to that category, and I am proud to acknowledge them as my friends. I am sure they do not sympathise with these efforts whose tendency is to pull down the fabric of the Government by aiding their friends over the border to do it. Their friends, I say, for when the Ohio election was coming off in the Fall, at Chattanooga, there was more anxiety in the rebel camp than in our own. The pickets had talked face to face and made daily inquiry, how the election in Ohio was going. And at midnight of the 13th of October, when the telegraphic news was flashed down to us, and it was announced to the army that the Union had sixty thousand majority in Ohio, there arose a shout from every tent along the line on that rainy midnight, which rent the skies with jubilees, and sent despair to the heart of those who were "waiting and watching across the border." It told them that their colleagues, their sympathizers, their friends, I had almost said their emissaries, at the North had failed to sustain themselves in turning the tide against the Union and its army. And from that hour, but not till that hour, the army felt safe from the enemy behind it.

Thanks to the 13th of October. I told thirteen of my (copperhead) colleagues that they had no constituencies!

I wish to unmask the pretext that these men are in earnest, and laboring for the vigorous prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the Government. I cannot easily forget the treatment which the conscription bill received this morning. Even the few men in the army who voted for Vallandigham wrote on the back of their tickets, "Draft, draft," but their representatives here think otherwise.

I conclude by returning once more to the resolution before us. Let no weak sentiments of misplaced sympathy deter us from inaugurating a measure which will cleanse our nation and make it the fit home of freedom and a glorious manhood. Let us not despise the severe wisdom of our revolutionary fathers, when they served their generation in a similar way. Let the Republic drive from its soil the traitors that have conspired against its life, as God and his angels drove Satan and his host from Heaven. He was not too merciful to be just, and to hurl down in chains and everlasting darkness the "traitor angel" who "first broke peace in Heaven" and rebelled against Him.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Alleged Infidelity of a Wife—Summary Vengeance by the Husband.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Feb. 18th.]

On Friday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a shocking tragedy occurred in Johnstown, Cambria county, the particulars of which are these: In the fall of 1862, Mr. Joseph Moore, a resident of the borough, enlisted in the 133d Pennsylvania regiment, leaving behind him a wife and one child. His was a fine looking woman—prepossessing in appearance, and rather gay and dashing in her manner. At the end of his term (nine months) Mr. Moore returned, and from the village gossipers he subsequently heard whispers of his wife's infidelity. The gentleman named in connection with the scandal was Mr. Jordan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. It was ascertained that he had paid frequent visits to Mrs. Moore's house during the absence of her husband, and the evidence became so strong and convincing that he determined to accuse Marbourg to his face. He accordingly visited him, preferred his accusation, and told him plainly that he was going to shoot him. Marbourg denied that he had any improper intimacy with Mrs. Moore and assured him that he was mistaken in his suspicions. He furthermore proposed to investigate the rumors, and bear all the expenses of the investigation himself. This proposition did not meet Moore's approval, and he again warned Marbourg of his intention to have revenge by taking his life.

The extraordinary determination which Moore exhibited alarmed both Mr. and Mrs. Marbourg, and they had made arrangements to leave the place. Mrs. Marbourg sent for Mr. Moore, and had an interview with him, during which she appealed for the life of her husband. She told Moore that if the allegations were true, his situation could be no worse than hers—in fact, not so bad, since he had but one child and she had many—and the shame and disgrace fell equally upon them both. The appeal, however, was in vain, as the outraged husband still maintained that nothing but the life of Marbourg would suit him.

On Friday morning, Moore arose early, and leaving his house, visited a grocery store near the Post office, where he remained until between eight and nine o'clock, when Marbourg passed by. Moore started out immediately, and caught Marbourg by the collar—saying "Get down on your knees; I am going to kill you. My wife made a clean breast of it last night. She told me all, and gave me a portion of the money which you paid her." Saying this, he drew a revolver and fired, the first shot taking effect in the region of the heart. Marbourg fell forward, and Moore discharged two balls into his head, and then fired a fourth, which took effect in the left arm. Marbourg fell over and almost instantly expired. Moore walked to a magistrate's office, surrendered himself and was committed to jail to wait the action of the authorities.

The deceased man, Marbourg, was one of the old citizens of Johnstown, having resided there for thirty years. He had been engaged in the mercantile business all his life, and had been very successful, accumulating a considerable amount of property in addition to his interest in the store of which he was a partner with his brother. His residence was one of the finest in Johnstown, adjoining the Presbyterian church on Main street. He was, we think, a member of the Lutheran congregation of the place, certainly a pewholder, and peculiarly one of the "pillars." His wife is one of the most estimable women and most accomplished ladies in Johnstown, and we know that in her great affliction she will have the sincere sympathies of the entire community. She is the mother of eight or nine children, the oldest being a son twenty years old, who served in one of the nine months' regiments. Mrs. Marbourg is a native of Philadelphia.

Moore, the author of the tragic affair, has been a resident of Johnstown for fifteen years. He is a shoemaker by trade, and during the major period of his residence in the borough has been the proprietor of one of the best boot and shoe stores in the place. He was one of the leading members of a small congregation of Disciples, or Campbellite Baptists, and it was mainly through his efforts that the vitality of the congregation was maintained. He was the leading vocalist, and participated in all the other devotional exercises. If there existed a taint upon his private character we never heard of it. He was personally popular with all classes, a perfect gentleman in his dress and manners, and was not without influence in the community. During the past few years, with the exception of his brief term of service in the army, he was the auctioneer for Johnstown borough. His only child is a promising boy of fifteen years.

Mrs. Moore, as has already been remarked, is a woman of considerable personal charms. Of late years her husband's [illegible] attentive to business has not been pecuniarily well doer, and it may be that the desire for more money than her husband could furnish her, coupled with the charms alluded to, has been the cause of her fall, if fallen she was. Marbourg was rich, she was not. She and her husband were natives of Somerset county. She was a member of the same congregation to which he belonged. We are not aware that any disagreements have existed between them prior to this unfortunate affair.

Three Reasons for the Re-Election of Mr. Lincoln.

A business man of New York, of the highest position and character—a life long Democrat—at the close of a business letter, condenses the argument on this subject, which we are permitted to copy, as follows:

"I rejoice in the indications of public sentiment toward movements in favor of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln—a measure of the highest importance to the country, and to be urged chiefly for three reasons, viz:

"1st. His unquestioned honesty, singleness of aim and qualification.

"2d. Any change attempted now, while the country is engaged in the terrible struggle for its national existence, will distract and divert the minds of the people and give rise to a scramble for office, demoralizing the army and the country, and causing a rejection of all officers, followed by a change in all offices from the highest to the lowest.

"3d. [illegible]

AN EXTENSIVE SWINDLE.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars' Worth of Wool Obtained by False Pretences.

[From the Boston Herald, Feb. 19th.]

Some ten days since, a fashionably dressed man called at the store of Messrs. Geo. W. Riley & Co., wool dealers, in Congress street, and was introduced to them by a member of another extensive mercantile firm of this city. The individual gave the name of Philander H. Pease, and represented himself to be a member of a well known London firm. He also represented that the firm had a branch establishment at Rockville, Connecticut. He talked quite understandingly, and like a man familiar with the business, and represented that he was a man of extensive means, and desired to purchase a large quantity of wool—the raw material—in which Messrs. Riley & Co. deal.

A bargain was made for between $15,000 and $20,000 worth of wool, which he ordered to be shipped to Rockville, Conn. The goods were sent. In payment, the "operator" returned a draft drawn in his name on the Rockville Bank, for the value of the goods, and payable to Riley & Co. This draft was deposited in a Boston Bank for collection, and was subsequently protested, Mr. Pease having no funds in the Rockville Bank. Here was evidently a swindle. The goods had been shipped and were at Rockville. The swindled party immediately took the necessary legal steps, and as soon as possible put an attachment on the property, and, however, until the Rockville Bank, which has also been victimized by Pease, had done the same thing. Meanwhile, the whereabouts of Pease was not ascertained.

On Saturday, however, he was again in town. He had sent word to Mr. Riley that he desired to see him on business, and appointed a place of meeting. Mr. Riley, first, however, gave information of the matter to the Chief of Police.

Meantime Pease was operating elsewhere. Last week he was introduced to Mr. Bigelow, of the firm of Bigelow Brothers & Kennard, jewellers, by a friend and acquaintance of Mr. Bigelow. The "operator" looked at some jewelry, a gold watch we believe, worth $250, which he purchased, tendering in payment a check for the amount on the Rockville Bank. The check was sent to be cashed. Several days elapsed and nothing was heard of it. Finally the money came, with the explanation that it would have been sent before, but, at the time the check was received, the drawer had no funds in the bank, but a considerable sum had been since deposited. So this matter was rectified, and suspicion of foul play, if any had been excited, was allayed.

On Saturday Pease called again on Mr. Bigelow, and desired to look at some diamond rings. He was shown some, and made selection of a choice one worth $330. This, he said, he desired to present to a lady friend of his, and wished to keep it over Sunday in order to ascertain if it would fit the lady's finger and whether or not she would be pleased with it. He was allowed to do so.

While these things were going on Detective Curtis was investigating the matter, and, the suspected party was detained at the house of some friends until the trap was prepared to be sprung upon him. He finally went to the Tremont House where he had been accustomed to stop when in the city.

Officer Curtis, in company with one of the firm of Riley & Co., who went for the purpose of identifying Pease, proceeded about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, to the Tremont House, and saw the supposed party standing upon the steps. He was pointed out to Mr. Curtis, who went up and informed him that he "wanted him." Pease evinced no surprise at his arrest but quietly accompanied the officer to the Tombs, where he was speedily locked up. On his finger was seen sparkling the ring which he was to have "shown to his lady," and this Mr. Curtis took and returned to Bigelow Brothers & Kennard. Mr. Bigelow expressed gratification at its recovery, and intimated that, although he had traded with Pease before, he had been unable, from several circumstances—one of which was the fact, that Pease had represented to him (Bigelow) on a former occasion, that his name was Pennington—to place full confidence in his integrity.

Since his arrest it has transpired that Pease is implicated in some transactions in New York, and he himself says that he is indebted to the firm of Tisdale & Bridge, nail dealers, some $700 or $800; also that he had some $12,000 worth of wool from Pelkamp & Ketchum, but that there was some trouble in the negotiation and he settled by giving the property.

It is believed that he is a "bold speculator," speculating on nothing, and that his operations are not confined to New York and Boston. There are several trifling circumstances giving color to this belief.

It is related that he was seen to have $30,000 in greenbacks one day last week, but we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the statement.

At one place in this city he unwittingly, no doubt, gave two names, and when enquired of as to which was the true name, he adhered to that of Pease, but stated that he had a "Power of Attorney" to use the name of Pennington. His explanation was unsatisfactory, but served his ends at that time, there being no great interest involved.

Why the arrest of Pease was made so soon was because he had represented to Bigelow that he would call and either return the ring or pay for it at 4 o'clock, and it had transpired that he intended to leave the city by way of Worcester, at half-past two o'clock, and what further indicated that he did not intend to pay for the ring was the fact that he had not money enough about him to do so.

He manifested the utmost coolness in his confinement; ordered cigars, smoked, and read the papers. He says he is a "square" man, open and above board, and that this affair will be explained and arranged in fifteen minutes Monday morning.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1864.

The Moniteur de l'Armee, the official military paper of the French Government, contains a paragraph in its issue of the 21st inst., which, I am told, was inserted by superior order, and which conceals, under a simple form, an evil design against the Government of the United States. The paragraph reads thus:

"China.—Our private correspondence from China is to the 17th December. By it we learn that the officers of the English Navy who had taken service in the Chinese Navy, had broken their engagement and left for Bombay, taking with them the war vessels constructed in the ports of Great Britain, on Chinese account. The Chinese Government, in this dilemma, ordered to be bought in America a certain number of gunboats, which are to arrive about the middle of February at Peiwhai, and which are to be used in the blockade of Nankin. It was decided that several other vessels should be ordered from the private ship-builders of France. Among these vessels are two cuirassed frigates, which are to form the basis of the new Chinese fleet."

The work on the Confederate vessels at Bordeaux and Nantes goes on, and this inoffensive looking note of the Moniteur de l'Armee, is said to be intended to prepare the way for the exit of these vessels when finished. If the vessels by any successful dodge should get into the hands of the Confederate agents, the French Government can point to the official army paper as having indicated that they were intended for China, and that the Confederates brought and turned them from their original destination. We know that the French Government often adopts this small method for securing its ends, and it may be that this paragraph of the Moniteur de l'Armee is printed with the design I have indicated. It is at least worth pointing out and watching.

In regard to the other Confederate ships in French ports, two points I am informed have been made by the American Minister which are not admitted by the French Government, but which, nevertheless are placed on record in the shape of a protest by the Minister.

The first of these points were made in regard to the crew of the Florida. When this vessel arrived in the port of Brest, her crew abandoned her, and she has now recruited a new crew in French ports. To this recruiting of sailors for a vessel which the French call a man-of-war, Mr. Dayton naturally objects as a violation of the neutrality laws, exactly as the recruiting of soldiers would be. But the French Government does not admit the validity of the American Minister's reclamation or rather avoids it by the subterfuge that they only count the men that come in [illegible] that they do not take the cognizance of the names or nationality of the men, but only of their number; hence, that they have nothing to do with the personality of the men, and that they cannot take cognizance of the fact that changes of persons are made on board the vessel. The American Minister claims nevertheless that no sailors can be recruited for the vessel in a French port without a violation of neutrality laws, and he argues further, that they might as well apply the principle of number and not of men to cannon and other articles of the first necessity on board ship; a principle obviously untenable, since inferior men, the same as inferior cannon, may be thus continuously replaced by good ones.

The other point regards the Rappahannock. The agents of this vessel, in order to avoid themselves of the stress of weather clause of the neutrality proclamation, declare that the vessel when she left the port of Sheerness, in England, did not intend to take refuge in a French port, but that she was driven by stress of weather [illegible] and owing to the direction of the wind was forced into the French port of Calais, where she must necessarily repair. The converse of this story, if it be not true, can not be proven, and the French Government have, therefore, admitted it, and the vessel is enjoying the benefit of the stress-weather clause. When they arrived from England she was loaded and fairly packed [illegible]

[illegible]

the vessel came into port a merchantman, she must go out the same; she will not be permitted to obtain a single article in a French port for war purposes. She came in a disabled merchantman, and may go out a repaired one, but nothing more. And that there may be no deception about this the French Maritime Police, in accordance with orders from Paris, visit the vessel every day. But I understand that the American Minister is not satisfied with the conduct of the French Marine office in this case, and that he has strongly protested against it.

The Confederate vessel, the Georgia, is still in the port of Cherbourg, undergoing repairs, and there is no national vessel guarding her at this moment. We fear on this side that the Florida and Georgia may be arranging a combined attack on Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge.

The debate on Mexico in the French Corps Legislatif commenced yesterday. The first orator was M. Guerout, the editor of the Opinion Nationale, and representative of the Sixth District of Paris. M. Guerout commenced by declaring that the Mexican enterprise was only conceived after the commencement of the civil war in America, and that it never would have been conceived but for that war, and for the belief in the high places that the war was to result in the dismemberment of the powerful American Union. He then declared that the conflict in the United States was due entirely to slavery, (a remark which brought out a shower of oui and of counter yeas,) and that France lowered herself in sympathizing with the South, even in the illusion of furthering French interests in Mexico. M. Guerout, who lived four years in Mexico, in Vera Cruz, proceeded to show the advantages for France in that country, and he declared that there was nothing but a loss of life and money to be gained by meddling with the affairs of that people, beside a war with the United States, and that the only logical and reasonable course to pursue was to leave the country to itself as soon as possible, and not to attempt to change either the form of government or the people. He was followed by the Baron Beauverger on the side of the Government, and to-day the three big guns of the House, Messrs. Thiers, Favre and Rouher, are expected to speak on the subject. It is also said that M. Berryer had prepared himself for this question.

Contrary to what is said in the English and French journals, the American Government, I have reason to believe, has not made any communication to the French Government for a long while on the subject of Mexico and French projects in that country.

MALAKOFF.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis Uncontrolled Master of the Confederacy—What Longstreet has Done to Secure a Safe Position in East Tennessee—Breckinridge and Buckner Acting in Conjunction with Longstreet—The Invasion of Kentucky Contemplated.

[Special Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1864.

All the advices received lately from Richmond agree in stating that the rebels are making energetic efforts for the next spring campaign. They are now organizing their finances, so as not to be troubled hereafter by a depreciated currency; their granaries are filling up rapidly by means of the tax in kind; their equipment by means of voluntary donations; and their armies by means of a sweeping conscription, embracing both young and old. Of course, these extraordinary levies are not executed without difficulties. People who have hitherto escaped conscription grumble, and have ever resisted by force the recruiting sergeant; violence has been used against the reluctant recruit; newspapers have carried their voices against these high handed measures; public speakers in and out of Congress have opposed the Government; mothers have protested against the enlistment of their boys; planters against the impressment of their slaves; farmers against a law which deprives the soil of the hands necessary to its cultivation. But notwithstanding all this, I am yet to discover a single fact which can lead me to doubt the ability of the rebel Government to carry all these high handed measures to a successful issue. People will resist, but resistance will be partial. At all events it will yield to the inexorable law of public necessity, now the whole rule of the leaders of the rebellion. When a rebellion is reduced to so intricate straits as the Confederacy now is, what can it do? [illegible] and the surrender of all the rights of the people into the hands of a single man? That is what the South has done. You may therefore rest assured that whatever Jeff. Davis chooses to require, the Confederates will either willingly or by force grant.

This may be illustrated in different ways, by the rapidity with which the rebel armies have been filling up their ranks; by the Legislature in executing the biddings of the Executive, by the by the initiative which the army has recently assumed in all military matters and by the close intimacy which exists between the Chief of the rebellion and his generals in the field. Long before the conscription bill was discussed, Jeff. Davis had taken measures to secure the consent of the Governors of States, and of the majority of the Legislature on the subject of enlistment; so that his agents would act in various parts of the country as if the bill had already been passed. This accounts for the large number of recruits which have recently been added to Lee's and Johnston's armies, and for the immense preparations made for the spring campaign, preparations which do not consist in an increasing of the contingent, but which includes also vast military works, the opening of routes, the building up of bridges, the erection of fortifications, &c. Had not Jeff. Davis been the uncontrolled master of the Confederacy, all these things would not have been accomplished in the same length of time without creating a strong opposition in the South. It is not a revolution. But knowing as he did the temper of the population he had to deal with, he succeeded in flattering the favorite passions of the multitude, in crushing all serious resistance, and in obtaining what he wanted. In this he was powerfully assisted by circumstances which, forcing every citizen to be a soldier, soon reduced them to a state of passive obedience eminently favorable to the conquest of absolute power and to the government of a single man.

Of the three armies formed by the arts of the rebel leader, that which, at the present moment, excites the greatest interest is Longstreet's. This is attributable to several causes: to the ability he has shown since his repulse from Knoxville in making his army live upon plunder; to the formidable position he has succeeded in securing a position which gives him access to the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, to Cumberland Gap, to Kentucky and North Carolina in the north, and to six of the richest valleys of this country in the south; but principally to the prospective advantages which such a position promises to the South. These advantages as you will soon see, have not been lost sight of. The question with the rebel Government is to make Longstreet's army fully equal to any of the great armies of the Confederacy, and quite as efficient. If the thing has not been done yet, it is not for want of will, but the means, which have been wanting. In the first place, Lee, on whom he relied for re-enforcements, having himself no more men than he needed, could not be of much assistance to him. Now the things have changed, Lee having received nearly thirty thousand recruits, whose numbers are increasing every day, Longstreet can be easily strengthened. For the second plan, it is yet doubtful whether the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, is used at Carter Station by the Union troops, is in running order. The latest news says that the Watauga bridge, although progressing very fast, had not yet been completed. This bridge, although not absolutely indispensable to the increase of the Tennessee army, is essential to the transportation of arms and materials of war, without which Longstreet can neither lay siege to Knoxville, nor fortify the position he has selected as the basis of his future operations. As long as it remains unfinished he will probably confine his operations to cavalry raids and to the exploration of the ground on which he intends to operate next spring. He is now in possession of all the fertile valleys which run between the Kentucky and North Carolina line, and of nearly all the avenues leading into these two States. These valleys are scoured nightly [illegible] all they can lay their hands upon [illegible] their foraging excursions even as far south as Knoxville, in the vicinity of which skirmishes are of daily occurrence.

But of all the forces Longstreet has received, the most important undoubtedly is that of Breckinridge, who was detached not long since from Johnston's army and sent to South-west Virginia, in order to support him. At first the importance of this movement was not appreciated. It was thought that Breckinridge had simply been sent there to [illegible] but since it has become known that his demi-Longstreet's were in reality but the two wings of the same army, that a force of about [illegible] has been, in fact, gathered on the Kentucky line, and could at any moment move in a western direction, then the Secretary of War Department began to be uneasy, and [illegible] The name of Breckinridge was immediately associated with the idea of an invasion of Kentucky. What other object would be assigned for his removal from the [illegible] Was it not clear that he would be placed in the direction of his own State where nothing but an invasion is [illegible]

[illegible]

among military men. The aim of the expedition is obvious. The Rebel armies are beginning to find difficulty to subsist on account of the scarcity of the recruiting element, and they want to glean in a comparatively fresh field. Kentucky, they think, is admirably situated for such an operation. They assert that it has more able-bodied men disposed to go South than any other State. The Government, besides, is more inclined to countenance an invasion than either Maryland or Missouri, and has more provisions and cattle in store than those two States. They say that all the Kentuckians are now waiting in a nucleus around which Southern sympathizers may congregate with the certainty that they will not be abandoned afterward. Breckinridge and Buckner's army will be strong enough to give the sympathizing Kentuckians all the protection they require. They will not enter Kentucky without being provided with the means of attack and resistance adequate to the danger they have to encounter and to the highly profitable result which they expect from their audacious undertaking. [illegible]

BOMBARDMENT OF FT. SUMTER.

Rebel Account of its Narrow Escape From Explosion.

[illegible] gathered from the official report of the Inspector General, and incorporated in the correspondence of the Mobile Tribune, of Jan. 15th, may be summarized as follows:

The garrison of the fort was 500 men of the 1st S. C. Artillery, under command of Col. Alfred Rhett.

At the commencement of the bombardment of Aug. 17, 1863, there were in the fort 131,000 lbs of gunpowder. The magazines containing it, became in a few days unsafe from the destructive effect of the 300-pounder Parrott shells and shot hurled into the walls and casemates adjoining it. The powder was removed by night to the west magazine, and shipped as fast as possible to Charleston.

On Sunday, Aug. 23, the ironsides and seven monitors commenced a terrific bombardment. A few protected them from the guns of Moultrie. Sumter, having only two 10-inch and one 11-inch gun left en barbette, could only fire an occasional shot to show life. For seven hours, at close range, the fleet hurled shot and shell into the work. Striking the wall near the parapet, loose brick were thrown up in columns, and fell in showers around the gunners and about the work. Walls were plowed through, casemates were filled with sand, and the shells passed across the parade, striking the interior wall of the west magazine, containing powder enough to destroy the work and garrison. One shell struck the ventilator and exploded. It filled the magazine with smoke. Another more successful shot, and all would have been lost. It was an anxious moment, but the fort was safe. Gradually the morning dawned. The fog lifted, and Fort Moultrie opened fire on the ships. Instead of continuing their fire at this critical period, the fleet withdrew, and the danger was remitted. The object was now, in the unsafe condition of the fort, to get rid of the powder. It depended on time, and the movements of the fleet had the fleet early renewed the attack, the business might have been done. The fleet delayed! Night after night the powder was moved in barrels, under the enemy's guns. Only eight hundred pounds were left; the crisis was passed. The fort was now safe from the explosion of the powder in its magazine.

Another grand combined attack of land batteries and fleet was made, during which a shell from a ship passed through the wall into the shellroom and exploded, imminently endangering piles of loaded shells, and bursting open the door of the magazine adjoining. Col. Rhett ordered the shells to be rolled into the water. This was done under a heavy fire directed upon that portion of the work.

The fort was now safe from explosion of any sort; it only remained to hold the work under the enemy's battering, and to repulse assaults.

The attack of Sept. 2 failed, and the first bombardment of Sumter ended. It had lasted sixteen days. Since then, no such grand attack of all the monitors and the Ironsides has been made upon Fort Sumter. During the fight of Sept. 2, three monitors were disabled in an effort to save the Weehawken, grounded within range.

Beside the detachment at the guns, men and officers were incessantly occupied. Heavy ordnance was mounted, shifted and dismounted. Banks, temporary buildings and combustible matter were cleared away. There was much work to be done by soldiers in digging dirt from the parade and filling sand-bags with sand. Negroes were also engaged in this duty, as also in protecting the hospital, magazines, and guns, by sand traverses. Troops, ammunition and provisions were carried all night long in small boats to and from Fort Sumter and Morris Island. Invaluable pieces of huge ordnance, shot, shells, powder, and commissary stores were saved to the Confederacy by this night work of the garrison.

On Aug. 27, the artillery was withdrawn, leaving but one company in the fort. Gen. Beauregard ordered to relieve Col. Rhett, if he needed rest. The Colonel declined to be relieved while any of his men were in the work, or it was considered to be an artillery post.

The south wall of the fort was knocked into a mass of rubbish. The northeast and northwest walls were cut down and honeycombed; the casemates battered into heaps of brick and mortar. The fort was a mere wreck; but the Confederate flag still flew over the silent ruins. Half of the men left in the fort were unfit for duty, from want of sleep and exhaustion.

On the night of the 8th of September the enemy assaulted Sumter, but, as had been anticipated, Major Elliott, in command, easily repulsed them, sinking many of their barges and launches.

The engineers were allowed fifty days to build bombproofs of earth, and erect all the traverses for protection of the garrison, before the second bombardment of Oct. 26. To-day (Jan. 15,) for all purposes of defence, Fort Sumter is stronger than ever.

G. B.

Oil Struck at Albion, Mich.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, Feb. 18.]

Great excitement has been created at Albion by the accidental discovery of an oil well. The discovery was made on Saturday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by some boys who were fishing in the race near the flouring mill of J. Crowell. They saw the surface of the water covered with oil, and supposed that it came from a drain that empties into the race a short distance below the mill. Notice of the fact was given to the men employed in the mill, and they supposed that it came from some leaky cask in one of the cellars in the vicinity. Upon investigation the same still further, it was ascertained that an oil spring had commenced to flow in the cellar of the store of Geo. N. Cady. The store owned by Mr. Cady was built seven years before, and at that time there was a spring of drinking water in the cellar, which was afterwards planked over with the remainder of the cellar bottom. From this spring the oil is now flowing with great rapidity—estimated at 40 barrels per day. The news of the discovery ran over the place like wildfire, and hundreds of people flocked to visit the oil spring. Many of the citizens gathered the oil and used it in their kerosene oil lamps, and found it a very good substitute for that article. It burns well in its crude state, and is quite as pure as most of the petroleum in its native state. Mr. Cady is filling all the casks he can obtain in the vicinity, and it promises to be a rich mine of wealth if the flow continues. This State can now boast of a new source of material wealth as probably other wells will oil wells in the vicinity. She has not only her immense pineries, limitless copper, iron, lead, silver and coal mines, rich and almost unparalleled salines, extensive beds of gypsum, but also deposits of petroleum which probably only need development to rival in extent and richness the oil wells of other States.

Taken at Last.

[From the Nashville Union.]

We learn that Gen. W. G. Harding, President of the famous "Military Board" of the rebel Governor of Tennessee, Isham G. Harris, has taken the oath of amnesty. General Harding is an influential citizen. He has stood high in the estimation of Southern disunionists, and done much to sustain them in their war against the Government. Having got his own consent to accept of the proffer of pardon of the President of the United States, we take it for granted that as an honorable man, who properly appreciates the worth of private and public character, he intends to observe his obligations faithfully. We trust that the example he has set will be followed by others. There are many in our midst who, for years past, have followed party leaders, and though they may long since have desired a restoration of the authority of the United States Government, and sincerely desire the preservation of the Union, have not the moral courage to make an open avowal, and assume a decided position in favor of the Union. They still look to their leaders to direct their course. We devoutly pray that all such may break the fetters that bind them, and become freemen in fact, as well as in name.

Kindred Characteristics.

The Brownlow family and the Forney family have some notoriety. We introduce of a [illegible] I will mention a little circumstance. James C. Jones was at one time a prominent public man in East Tennessee. About the time the present Col. "Jim" Brownlow was born, and Parson Brownlow was such an admirer of the Illustrious scion of the house of Jones that he named his young son after him, and called him James C., after Jones. [illegible] went for Buchanan when old Buck ran for the Presidency, which so incensed the Parson [illegible]

[illegible]

SAFETY FILM

FROM GRANT'S COMMAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. [illegible]

The intentions of Gen. Grant in the campaign in progress, are being rapidly developed. [illegible]

FROM TAZEWELL COUNTY.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1864.

THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.

Baltimore was selected as the place for holding the National Republican Union Convention, on the 7th of June. On the second ballot it received twelve votes, the remainder scattering between Philadelphia, Gettysburg, Wheeling, Boston and Cincinnati. Spooner, of Ohio, made an earnest effort for Cincinnati, but the majority deemed it proper to bring the Convention this year east of the Alleghanies.

No member from Missouri was admitted. The vacancies were filled as follows:

Lane in place of Meridith, Indiana; Peck in place of Judd, Illinois; Hoxie in place of Sterns, Iowa; W. D. Washburne in place of McCusick, Minnesota; Cole in place of Cheeseman, California. The Missouri vacancy was not filled.

The only slave States represented were Delaware and Maryland. The call of the Convention invites qualified electors who are in favor of suppressing the rebellion and its cause by war and all adequate and efficient means thereto, to send four delegates for each State and two for each Congressional District. No allusion whatever was made to Presidential succession in the meeting, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. Senator Morgan is giving a brilliant soiree in honor of the Convention to-night.

The following is the

THE CALL OF THE CONVENTION.

The undersigned, who by original appointment or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the Executive Committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war, and all apt and efficient means to send delegates to a Convention to assemble at BALTIMORE ON TUESDAY, June 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representative in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States.

Resolutions were also adopted inviting the Territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote.

The Committee agreed to meet again at the call of the Chairman. The following members were present:

Messrs. E. D. Morgan, President; Lawrence Brainard, of Vermont; Geo. G. Goodrich, Mass.; Thos. Turner, R. I.; Gideon Welles, Conn.; Denning Duer, N. J.; Edward McPherson, Pa.; Nathaniel B. Smithers, Del.; Jas. F. Wagner, Md.; Thos. Spooner, Ohio; Henry S. Lane, Ind.; E. Peck, Ill.; H. M. Hoxie, Iowa; Wm. D. Washburn, Minn.; Cornelius Cole, Cal.; O. H. Irish, Nebraska; Joshua Gerhardt, Dist. of Columbia.

The meeting was entirely harmonious in its proceedings, and adjourned in the best possible spirits.

THE WAR ON THE FRONTIER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 22, 1864.

A bearer of dispatches from the expedition sent into the Indian country, has reached Gen. Thayer's headquarters. The troops are now 100 miles south of Fort Gibson, the rebels having returned to Red River, where they are massed in force.

Gen. Maxey was present with the Choctaw Legislature ten days ago, and urged the Indians to remain at home and raise their crops.

Delegations were present from the Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, &c., tribes. The Choctaws urged a separate Confederacy, as the rebel Confederacy was unable to protect them. The rebel Creeks were prepared to fly into the Washita Mountains.

All the Canadian and tributaries were clear of rebels. The Upper Peninsula country has been completely swept out, so that all rebel supplies must come from Red River in any movement toward Arkansas.

The rebels are entirely disheartened, General Maxey having failed in his project to place a force between the Canadian and Gibson. Maxey has either to content himself with defending Northern Texas, in which case he will lose his Indian allies, or recover the prestige which he has lost by attacking our forces on the Arkansas River.

The Indian brigade, under Col. Phillips and Waters, had a lively skirmish with rebel Indians and Texans on Middle Boggy river, about 100 miles southwest of Fort Gibson, on the 14th inst. The entire rebel force was about 1,000; but a small proportion of either army was engaged. The rebels' killed were 47, our loss was one. Our forces pursued the enemy to near old Fort Arbuckle and then fell back to the Canadian.

The town of Fort Smith is included in the Department of Arkansas, and Gen. Thayer has established his headquarters and assumed the command of all troops heretofore belonging to the District of the Frontier.

LOSS OF THE BOHEMIAN.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 23.—The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool, struck on a rock four miles outside of Cape Elizabeth last evening, and sunk about two miles from shore. The night was clear, and the cape light in full view.

All the cabin passengers were saved. She had 200 steerage passengers. One boat was swamped alongside, drowning several persons. The cargo, mostly for provincial and Canadian account, was valued at one million.

Among the names of the steerage passengers are P. Farrell, wife and three children, of Cincinnati; P. Martin, wife and children, California, and John Lee, Chicago. It is not stated whether these were saved or not.

It is thought that but few passengers are lost, except those in the swamped boat. It is thought some of the firemen perished.

But three mail bags were saved, among them one from Glasgow and California. The Associated Press dispatches were lost.

LATER.

Capt. Borland supposed himself four miles farther off than his real position. He had been looking for a pilot, and throwing up rockets and blue lights for half an hour, and was going at the rate of a mile and a half an hour, when the vessel struck half an hour before he got soundings, in forty fathoms of water with soft bottom.

The list of passengers is being checked as fast as the survivors come ashore. The survivors are scattered in all directions. The list is not yet completed.

STILL LATER.

Seven passengers are reported lost. None from the West. So far there are twenty-six now unaccounted for. Thirty-three mail bags have been recovered—among them three for Chicago, and one for Detroit.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the army.

The amendment of Mr. Davis of Ky., which proposed to disarm the negro troops was voted down [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE.

[illegible]

SEVERAL LITTLE STORIES,

By or About President Lincoln.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

It would be hardly necessary to inform the nation that our worthy President, in the midst of the anxieties of a state of war that continually [illegible] his mind, is wont to find occasional relief in an appropriate anecdote or well-turned jest.

No man, says Mrs. Stowe, has suffered more and deeper, albeit with a dry, weary patient pain, that seemed to some like insensibility, than President Lincoln. "Whichever way it ends," he said to the writer, "I have the impression that I shan't last long after it is over." After the dreadful repulse of Fredericksburg he is reported to have said: "If there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him." In those dark days his heavy eyes and weary air told how our reverses wore upon him, and yet there was a never-failing fund of patience at the bottom, that sometimes rose to the surface in some droll, quaint saying or story, that forced a laugh even from himself.

PRESIDENTIAL PUNS.

Mr. Lincoln, in his happier moments, is not always reminded of a "little story," but often indulges in a veritable joke. One of the latest reported is his remarks when he found himself attacked by the varioloid. He had been recently very much worried by people asking favors. "Well," said he, when the contagious disease was coming upon him, "I've got something now that I can give to everybody." About the time when there was considerable grumbling as to the delay in forwarding to the troops the money due them, a Western paymaster, in full Major's attire, was one day introduced at a public reception. "Being here, Mr. Lincoln," said he, "I thought I'd call and pay my respects." "From the complaints of the soldiers," responded the President, "I guess that's about all any of you do pay."

It is told by a general correspondent, who is probably "reliable," that Mr. Lincoln was walking up Pennsylvania avenue the other day, relating a "little story" to Secretary Seward, when the latter called his attention to a new sign bearing the name of "T. R. Strong." "Ha!" says Old Abe, his countenance lighting up with a peculiar smile, "T. R. Strong, but coffee are stronger." Seward smiled, but made no reply. We don't see how he could reply after so atrocious a thing as that.

A STORY CONCERNING A SECOND TERM.

A gentleman, it is said, some time ago hinted to the President that it was deemed quite settled that he would accept a renomination for his present office, whereupon Mr. Lincoln was reminded of a story of Jesse Dubois out in Illinois. Jesse, as Auditor, had charge of the State House at Springfield. An itinerant preacher came along and asked the use of it for a lecture.

"On what subject?" asked Jesse.

"On the second coming of our Saviour," answered the long-faced Millerite.

"O bosh," retorted Uncle Jesse testily; "I guess if our Saviour had ever been to Springfield, and had got away with his life, he'd be too smart to think of coming back again."

This, Mr. Lincoln said, was very much his case about the succession.

As a further elucidation of Mr. Lincoln's estimate of Presidential honors, a story is told of how a supplicant for office of more than ordinary pretentions called upon him, and, presuming on the activity he had shown in behalf of the Republican ticket, asserted, as a reason why the office should be given to him, that he had made Mr. Lincoln President. "You made me President, did you," said Mr. Lincoln, with a twinkle of his eye. "I think I did," said the applicant. "Then a precious mess you've got me into, that's all," replied the President, and closed the discussion.

ABOUT THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The story will be remembered, perhaps, of Mr. Lincoln's reply to a Springfield (Ill.) clergyman, who asked him what was to be his policy on the slavery question.

"Well, your question is rather a cool one, but I will answer it by telling a story. You know Father B., the old Methodist preacher? and you know Fox River and its freshets? Well, once in the presence of Father B. a young Methodist was worrying about Fox River, and expressing fears that he should be prevented from fulfilling some of his appointments by a freshet in the river. Father B. checked him in his gravest manner. Said he: 'Young man, I have always made it a rule in my life not to cross Fox River till I get to it!' And," said the President, "I am not going to worry myself over the slavery question till I get to it." A few days afterwards a Methodist minister called on the President, and on being presented to him, said simply: "Mr. President, I have come to tell you that I think we have got to Fox River!" Mr. Lincoln thanked the clergyman and laughed heartily.

One day, it is said, a distinguished New York official was at Washington, and in an interview with the President introduced the question of emancipation. "Well, you see," said Mr. Lincoln, "we've got to be mighty cautious how we manage the negro question. If we're not, we shall be like the barber out in Illinois, who was shaving a fellow with a hatchet face and lantern jaws like mine. The barber put his finger in his customer's mouth, to make his cheek stick out; but while shaving away he cut through the fellow's cheek and cut off his own finger! If we don't play smart about the negro we shall do as the barber did."

It is greatly to the credit of the President that he has since [illegible] many of his Kentucky prejudices on the subject of freedom, and is now able to do what is just and right.

AN AGREEABLE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Mr. Lincoln, as the highest public officer of the nation, is necessarily very much bored by all sorts of people calling upon him.

An officer of the government called one day at the White House, and introduced a clerical friend. "Mr. President," said he, "allow me to present to you my friend, the Rev. Mr. F. of ——. Mr. F. has expressed a desire to see you and have some conversation with you, and I am happy to be the means of introducing him." The President shook hands with Mr. F., and desiring him to be seated, took a seat himself. Then—his countenance having assumed an expression of patient waiting—he said: "I am now ready to hear what you have to say." "O, bless you, sir," said Mr. F., "I have nothing especially to say. I merely called to pay my respects to you, and as one of the million, to assure you of my hearty sympathy and support." "My dear sir," said the President, rising promptly—his face showing instant relief, and with both hands grasping that of his visitor, "I am very glad to see you, indeed. *I thought you had come to preach to me!*"

CONCERNING CONGRESSMEN.

It is stated that he was much disgusted at the crowd of officers who some time ago used to loiter about the Washington hotels, and he is reported to have remarked to a member of Congress: "These fellows and the Congressmen do vex me sorely."

Another member of Congress was conversing with the President, and was somewhat annoyed by the President's propensity to divert attention from the serious subject he had on his mind, by indecorous allusions. "Mr. Lincoln," said he, "I think you would have your joke if you were within a mile of hell."

"Yes," said the President, "that is about the distance to the Capitol."

When informed that Gen. Stoughton had been captured by the rebels at Fairfax, the President is reported to have said that he did not mind the loss of the Brigadier as much as he did the loss of the horses. "For," said he, "I can make a much better Brigadier in five minutes, but the horses cost $125 apiece."

INQUISITIVENESS NONPLUSSED.

Mr. Lincoln has a very effective way sometimes of dealing with men who trouble him with questions. Somebody asked him how many men the rebels had in the field. He replied very seriously, "Twelve hundred thousand, according to the best authority." The interrogator blanched in the face, and ejaculated, "My God!" "Yes, sir, twelve hundred thousand—no doubt of it. You see, all of our Generals, when they get whipped, say the enemy outnumbers them from three or five to one, and I must believe them. We have four hundred thousand men in the field, and three times four make twelve. Don't you see it?" The inquisitive man looked for his hat soon after "seeing it."

"When the Sherman expedition which captured Port Royal was fitting out, there was great curiosity to learn where it had gone. A person visiting the Chief Magistrate at the White House importuned him to disclose the destination to him. "Will you keep it entirely secret?" asked the President. "Oh, yes, upon my honor." "Well," said the President, "I'll tell you." Assuming an air of great mystery, and drawing the man close to him, he kept him a moment awaiting the revelation with an open mouth and great anxiety. "Well," said he in a loud whisper which was heard all over the room, "the expedition has gone to—sea!"

When General Banks was fitting out his expedition to New Orleans, it will be remembered that he used to answer all questions as to its destination with great frankness by saying that it was going South.

A REBUKE TO PEOPLE ASKING TRIVIAL FAVORS.

A Virginia farmer, not over patriotic, probably, importuned the President to use his influence to have a claim for damage done to his farm by soldiers considered immediately. "Why, my dear sir," replied Mr. Lincoln blandly, "I couldn't think of such a thing. If I considered individual cases, I should find work enough for twenty Presidents!"

"But," said the persevering sufferer "could not you just give me a line to Colonel —— about it? *just one line!*" "Ha, ha, ha," responded Old Abe, "you remind me of old Jack Chase, out in Illinois." At this the crowd huddled forward to listen. "You see Jack—I knew him like a brother—used to be a lumberman on the Illinois, and he was steady and sober, and the best raftsman on the river. It was quite a trick twenty-five years ago to take the logs over the rapids, but he was skillful with a raft and always kept her straight in the channel. Finally a steamboat was put on, and Jack—he's dead now, poor fellow!—was made Captain of her. He always used to take the wheel going through the rapids. One day, when the boat was plunging and wallowing along the boiling current, and Jack's utmost vigilance was being exercised to keep her in the narrow channel, a boy pulled his coat-tail and hailed him with, 'Say, Mister Captain! I wish you'd just stop your boat a minute—*I've lost my apple overboard!*'"

A STORY FOR MR. BATES.

One day when Mr. Bates was remonstrating with Mr. Lincoln against the appointment of some individual lawyer to a place of judicial importance, the President interposed with, "Come, now, Bates, he's not half so bad as you think. Besides that, I must tell you, he did me a good turn long ago. When I took to the law, I was going to court one morning, with some ten or twelve miles of bad road before me, and I had no horse. The judge overtook me in his wagon. 'Hallo, Lincoln, are you not going to the courthouse? Come in, and I'll give you a seat.' Well, I got in, and the judge went on reading his papers. Presently the wagon struck a stump on one side of the road; then it hopped off to the other. I looked out and I saw the driver was jerking from side to side in his seat, so, says I, 'Judge, I think your coachman has been taking a little drop too much this morning.' 'Well, I declare, Lincoln,' said he, 'I should not much wonder if you are right, for he has nearly upset me half a dozen times since starting.' So, putting his head out of the window, he shouted, 'Why, you infernal scoundrel, you are drunk!' Upon which, pulling up his horses, and turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: 'By gorra! that's the first rightful decision you have given for the last twelvemonth!'"

A FEW MORE LITTLE STORIES.

A gentleman was telling at the White House how a friend of his had been driven away from New Orleans as a Unionist, and how, on his expulsion, when he asked to see the writ by which he was expelled, the deputation which called on him told him that the Government had made up their minds to do nothing illegal, and so they had issued no illegal writs, and simply meant to make him go of his own free will. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "that reminds me of a hotel-keeper down at St. Louis, who boasted that he never had a death in his hotel, for whenever a guest was dying in his house he carried him out to die in the street."

A man from New York tells of an interview he had with the President. "How are you," said he. "I saw your card but did not see you. I was glad, however, that you carded me, and I was reminded of an anecdote of Mr. Whittlesey. When Mr. Cox, then a young man, first came here, Mr. Whittlesey said to him: 'Sir, have you carded the senators?' 'No, sir; I thought I would curry favor first, and then comb them.' 'It is no joking matter, sir,' said Mr. Whittlesey, seriously. 'It is your duty to card the senators, sir; and it is customary, I believe, to card the cabinet also, and you ought to do it, sir.' 'But,' he added, after a moment's thought, 'I think I am wrong; the cabinet may card you.'"

One of the new levies of troops required the appointment of a large additional number of brigadier and major generals. The applications and recommendations accordingly poured in in immense numbers. They were carried to the President for examination, by the bushel-basketful. Mr. Lincoln came upon one wherein the claims of a certain worthy (not in the service at all) "for a generalship" were glowingly set forth. But the applicant did not specify whether he wanted to be a brigadier or a major general. The President observed this difficulty, and solved it by a lucid endorsement. The clerk, on receiving the paper again, found written across its back, "Major-General, I reckon. A. Lincoln."

CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT PERSONALLY.

Some one was smoking in the presence of the President, and complimented him on having no vices, neither drinking nor smoking. "That is a doubtful compliment," answered the President; "I recollect once being outside a stage in Illinois, and a man sitting by me offered me a cigar. I told him I had no vices. He said nothing, smoked for some time, and then grunted out, 'It's my experience that folks who have no vices have plaguey few virtues.'"

The President is rather vain of his height, but one day a young man called on him who was certainly three inches taller than the former; he was like the mathematical definition of the straight line—length without breadth. "Really," said Mr. Lincoln, "I must look up to you; if you ever get in a deep place you ought to be able to wade out." That reminds us of the story told of Mr. Lincoln somewhere when a crowd called him out. He came out on the balcony with his wife, (who is somewhat below medium height,) and made the following "brief remarks:" "Here I am, and here is Mrs. Lincoln. That's the long and short of it."

TWO INSTANCES WHERE THE PRESIDENT WAS NOT REMINDED OF A STORY.

The President is naturally enough a good deal bantered about his habit of story-telling. Dr. Hovey, of Dansville, N. Y., called at the White House and found the occupant on horseback, ready for a ride. He approached and said: "President Lincoln, I thought I would call and see you before leaving the city, and hear you tell a story." The President greeted him pleasantly, and asked where he was from. The reply was: "From Western New York." "Well, that's a good enough country without stories," replied the President, and off he rode.

Some moral philosopher was telling the President one day about the undercurrent of public opinion. He went on to explain it at length, and drew an illustration from the Mediterranean Sea. The current seemed very curiously to flow in both from the Black Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, but a shrewd Yankee, by means of a contrivance of floats, had discovered that at the outlet into the Atlantic only about thirty feet of the surface water flowed inward, while there was a tremendous current under that flowing out. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, much bored, "that don't remind me of any story I ever heard of." The philosopher despaired of making a serious impression by his argument, and left.

Willis and Morris.

There has been a change in the proprietorship of the *Home Journal*. Geo. P. Morris has lost his health and Willis has taken a new partner, one Hollister. The following is the peculiar announcement made in the *Home Journal* of February 13:

EDITORIAL LETTER.

(WILLIS ONCE MORE TO MORRIS.)

And how to answer all the "Committees," my dear Morris—all wanting your whole picture, and each wanting at least the beloved song-writer's photograph for the "Sanitary Fair!" Go, and be auto-up-Brady'd for the two of us, my dear Geordie, telling Brady, (like the honest boy that we hope you stay being,) that the separation was not done by the fruit that was left ripening on the tree!

And yet, (and wait till I lift a tear over the sigh!) you make room for a stranger who is to come in. You give way to one who looks as you did when I first laid eyes on you—young, hearty, hopeful and handsome enough for one man's allowance—as you stood thirty-four years ago, believing in the first sight of the stranger who was just bringing you his first beard. So looks this young Hollister to-day—one of the few who, in this hurried world, are alive all over—who finds the time to be modestly talented while he looks after the healthy pulse in every part of his body. May the rose in his cheek and the fire in his bright eye live it well, and may he look back, like Morris, from his thirty-fourth year of it to rejoice in the remembrance of it all! For it is something to say, that, in our thirty-four years of friendship—cross-threaded as have been its many twisted ties—there has never yet come a reproach. We shall meet ever there (whither we go), to rejoice in having loved each other here!

But pleasant though be the new heaven we reach beyond, this has been but a pleasant old world to us, and we hope to be let talk of it, as we look back. Many's the storm we've stood together, and many's the fair breeze we've tacked. And, in the many far countries to which I have had errands, who, knew I always, would be most glad to see me come home again? Who was most sure to be the truest—kindly to do my traveler's bidding, and to watch best over the loved ones left behind. A friend to the fair fame and the good name, to the holy soul and the comfortable body, to the nearest want and the remotest thrift, to all that there is of a man, or belongs to him or loves him, is much to assemble in a friend; and this was my beloved old Morris, for all those thirty-four years, most faithfully to me!

But we grow old, my dear Morris, and the sight of this handsome fellow has reminded me of my share in the game. The world may be well excused, if, without tiring of us very particularly, it would like something younger. All vigor and life as young Hollister is, he will shine as they look for the shining; and while you and I creep to our shelves in the mountains, he will stay and sparkle for them here. There's much to be recognized in art, and much to be appreciated in beauty, much to be acknowledged in truth and much to be admired in fancy, and of society there's plenty of news—our cherished "Journal," the faithful chronicle of all—and for this it is better that young eyes should be enlisted. Let the old friends, who have read and loved us, take this bright young Hollister to their hearts—sure that youth and vigor are now added to the service, and that the work will be better done.

Willis and Hollister for the first time, and their compliment to you.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

— A cameo portrait of the Saviour, existing in the time of the Emperor Tiberius and given to Pope Innocent the Eighth, has come to light in Rome. It is pronounced authentic, and has been copied by a Parisian sculptor.

—The Barre (N. H.) *Gazette* states that some farmers in that town are making arrangements to establish a cheese factory, where the milk of five hundred cows can be made into cheese, thus saving money for the men and labor for the women.

—The Skowhegan *Clarion* says Mrs. Kate E. Taylor, of Sydney, Me., during a severe coughing spell, brought up into her mouth an old fashioned ounce pin, which she had swallowed when a child, and which has caused her much trouble.

—It is reported that Sanford Howard, Esq. of the Boston *Cultivator*, has been invited to become Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural College.

—The "Count Johannes" is going to avenge himself on the people of the "hub." He is to lecture in New York on "The Codfish Aristocracy of Boston."

—Gen. Wm. Duncan, an old resident of Philadelphia, died on Tuesday, in the 93d year of his age. He was born and educated in Adams county, was a warm friend of Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, was Brigadier General of Pennsylvania volunteers in 1812.

—Gen. Lee has repudiated the party who committed the robbery on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about ten days ago—says they are a disgrace to the Confederate army, and calls for their extermination.

—The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* states that all the cotton mills in that city will be in operation shortly. The demand for labor is at present beyond the supply, and the James Mills have advanced the price of labor twenty per cent.

—The Woonsocket (R. I.) *Patriot* says there is great scarcity of help for the mills which are recommencing operations in Rhode Island, especially of adult males.

—The Springfield *Republican* discovers that Brigham Young is better off in one respect than the King of Ashantee. He can have as many wives as he wants, while the African sovereign is actually limited to 3,333.

—In a gay circle of the Faubourg St. Honore, Paris, they were complimenting the beautiful Duchess de —— on the approaching and apparent birth of an heir to so illustrious a house as her own. "Say nothing of it to my husband," she replied, "it is a little surprise I'm preparing for him."

—There are many laymen, as well as clergymen, who will sympathize with the editor of the Baptist *Chronicle* in the following [illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Why we Need Large Mills for the Manufacture of Sorgho Syrup.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 23.

The sorgho question, to a great extent, has been monopolized by patent evaporator men, and those having seed for sale. An immense amount of puffing, if not downright lying, has been done on their account. Instead of a detailed history of facts, we have had a surfeit of sorgho literature, or book culture, from Wray and Olcott down to the present time, in which has been sandwiched now and then a fact.

Nearly every new enterprise has to pass through the hands of sharpers, and the slow process of incubation, as children do with the measles and whooping cough, or for the calf to go through the grades of yearling, two year old, three year old, and finally is of sufficient age to be crowned with the yoke and bows and at once become the useful ox.

These different stages may not be necessary in the progress of introduction, but there is a class of men who never let an opportunity pass, and like the loafer who hangs around some recruiting station watching his opportunity to introduce some new recruit to the officer in hopes of obtaining the coveted fifteen dollars, so this class of men wait around the outskirts of some new enterprise in the hopes of sharing in the money that may be expended to develop it, or to place it among the necessities of the age.

Sorgho has been the child of fortune since its introduction: a perfect God-send to this class who yet run it with cheap rollers, wonderful evaporating pans, new seed of unquestioned purity and of surpassing virtues.

It is time that we had a change of base so to place this valuable staple in its proper relations to the producer and the manufacturer.

In the first place, when the seed of this cane was presented to the people of the west through the Patent Office, the first idea promulgated in regard to the making of sorgho syrup, was that each farmer should own a crushing and boiling apparatus, so as to work up his crop. Fancy soon built fortunes, and a grand rush was made, that put the enterprise back at least three years. From a hundred shops came these domestic fixtures, stamped as patented, and of course supposed to be useful. Wooden rollers or cheap light cast iron ones were used for crushing, or rather capable of wringing one-half of the juice, with pans of the one horse kind to reduce it to syrup, all of which were as valuable as a six dollar cider mill, or a garden engine at a village fire.

It is a well settled principle, that a farmer should only be a producer of farm products, and not a manufacturer in the general acceptation of the term. It is true, that during the leisure of winter he might make up a few dozen brooms, repair his implements or get up his bee-hives, but the attempt to manufacture his raw products on a large scale—to work up his wool, to reduce his corn to meal, or wheat to flour, is simply absurd. With no more propriety can he work up his sorgho crop, the cost of which is equal to producing and delivering at the mill, and yet the interested pan man, and the roller man have generally fugled him into the idea that this is the only true road in which to succeed.

At an early day we saw the absurdity of this plan, and have advocated the policy of sorgho mills on a large scale, at points where steam or water power could be cheaply applied.

At all stations where corn is shelled the cobs supply an excellent and cheap fuel for either the fire-pans or steam boilers. A thousand bushels of corn will furnish five tons of cobs, equal to the same weight of Illinois coal.

This source of fuel has been nearly overlooked, and thousands of tons of cobs thrown out into the streets to rot. During the shelling season these should be saved and stored in sheds from the weather.

The slack, or coal screenings, of our coal mines, are another source of cheap fuel, where the cost of transportation is not large. To use this coal, the flues and fire grates require a little more space.

The farmer should either sell the corn to the manufacturer at the market price, or have it worked on shares. At present the latter plan is generally adopted, but will undoubtedly give place to the former. The manufacturer, having both capital and skill, will be enabled to obtain a better price than the farmer, as his products will be of more uniform quality, and holding it in larger lots can the better supply the dealer or ship to distant points. Of course the large outlay for cheap fixtures will go for old iron, and the cost of the experiment fall upon the farmer.

The making of maple sugar is quite another thing, for neither the trees or sap can be transported to distant points for the reduction to sugar. The process is cheap and simple, while that of sorgho needs a powerful pressure to extract the juice, large settling vats and clarifiers, with expensive steam apparatus for boiling, and other fixtures, the sum total of which amount to several thousand dollars, say six or eight thousand, for a crop of four to six hundred acres, an outlay of figures, the interest of which would swamp the whole product of a sugar orchard.

One of the most complete, if not the best, establishment for the making of sorgho syrup is that located at St. Johns, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 280 miles south of Chicago, and owned by the Illinois Central Coal Mining Co., and under the charge of U. W. Nason, one of the principal owners.

These works are substantial, and constructed with a view to use rather than for show.

As Mr. Mason has no other interest in the mill than its use, no patent man to puff, and no seed to sell at speculative prices, we can rely upon his estimates. We spent a day with him in looking through the establishment, and in taking notes for the benefit of the readers of the TRIBUNE.

Parties intending to go into the business would do well to take a look at this mill before deciding on their plans.

The main building is 35 by 60 feet, with eighteen feet posts, and lighted through the roof. Attached to the south side, and flush with the east end, is a shed for cane also 35 by 60 feet. An endless apron runs through this shed to carry the cane to the rolls. There are three rolls, each twenty inches in diameter and three feet long. The cane is placed on the apron to the depth of four inches, and is run through in that manner. This mill is capable of crushing the cane from eight acres of heavy cane a day, or not less than one hundred and sixty loads a day. It requires three men to feed the mill. Here the hard labor ends, steam taking the place of manual labor.

The *bagasse* is carried by another endless apron to the opposite side of the mill, and elevated into carts, whence it is hauled out for mulching or left in heaps to rot. No leaves having been stripped from the cane last fall, some twenty head of cattle and the same number of mules were being wintered on the *bagasse*, with the addition of a small amount of the seed. Had the cane been stripped and fully matured, we doubt if the *bagasse* would have been of any value for feed in this way. When other fodder is abundant, we would prefer the *bagasse* on the meadow or in the orchard, where it would be of more value, especially for the latter use.

The engine is forty horse power, perhaps more than is required for crushing, elevating the juice to the large tank above and running the fan to force cold air in the steam pan and cooler, but an extra boiler is required to supply steam for the boiling, which must be run at a pressure of seventy pounds.

Of course a mill can be made of much less capacity, but it is probable that this size will be found the most economical, as its capacity is six to eight acres of heavy corn a day, and from the middle of August to the middle of November, say one hundred working days of ten hours each, six to eight hundred acres of corn can be worked up. Allowing an average of two hundred gallons to the acre, we would have over twenty thousand gallons of syrup for the season's work. This, at twenty cents a gallon for the use of the mill, will make the pretty little sum of four thousand dollars a year on an investment of six thousand. Mr. Nason estimates that the vinegar will pay the whole running expenses of the mill. This estimate was made when high-wines, the chief ingredient used in vinegar making, ruled much lower than at present. In the making of five thousand gallons of syrup, there was two hundred barrels of vinegar from the skimmings. In domestic practice it is well known that the skimmings are thrown away, and this source of profit lost.

The boilers are placed under a shed on the north side of the building, thus leaving the whole interior for working. The rollers are horizontal and placed on the ground floor, under which is a large vat for the juice. From this vat the juice is pumped to the upper story into a large tank. No further pumping is required, as the juice runs from this tank, first into the heating and clarifying pan, then into the settling tanks, from which it flows into the steam pan when it is reduced to syrup, from this into the cooler, and lastly into the barrel, which is on the ground floor, near the rolls. In all this arrangement the saving of labor is carefully considered.

From the large tank the juice is drawn into the fire-pan. This pan is twenty-seven feet long and four and a half wide. The sides are horizontal as is also the end next to the arch, while the other end is more sloping for the purpose of skimming. Coal screenings, or what is called slack, or siftings from the coal mines, are used to heat this pan which is near a dozen feet from the ground floor. This is slowly heated when the scum rises, and by the ebullition is thrown back to the hind end of the pan, when it is easily skimmed off. The saving of labor in skimming is one of great importance, and at once throws all other pans into the shade. At the end of the pan is a trough, connecting by a spout with the vinegar tank, into which the skimmings at once find their way, thus keeping the floor and ground clean and tidy; and here is one great point gained—instead of the filthy, sloppy condition of the ground around the pan, which is so often seen in domestic practice, this filthy stuff is made to pay the running expenses of the establishment, and [illegible] the juice is reduced to fifteen degrees Baume [illegible] when it is run into the settling tanks, two of which are used. At this stage lime is added to correct the acid. After remaining a few hours in these tanks the juice is then run into the steam pan, drawing from and filling the settling tanks alternately. This steam pan is sixteen feet long and five wide, and made on the same plan as the fire pan. [illegible]

[illegible] as described above, by which the hot syrup is rapidly cooled, thus preventing any danger of souring [illegible] unsaleable.

This plan of [illegible] at the South, but is believed to be new [illegible] in which it has been applied to the boiling of sorgho syrup. By the use of this blower the color of the syrup is improved, making it a clear amber, and it also prevents any sediment on the bottom of the pan, as all impurities are forced by the surface and thrown back to the sloping end of the pan and skimmed off. The skimmings run into a tank directly under the steam-pan, when it settles and the liquid is drawn off. One gallon of this pure liquid makes three of vinegar. To prevent the fumes from the pans filling the building with its unpleasant odor they have covers or lids that close all but the end when the skimming is done. These are hung with pulleys so as to be easily handled, over the open end is suspended the mouth of a large wood ventilator, one which conducts all this offensive matter out through the roof, thus relieving the entire building of the odor arising from the prevalent matter and the steam that would condense on the roof and be constantly dropping down. The building is thus kept dry and pleasant at all times, and free from that sloppy condition that so often renders a cane mill a very unpleasant place.

The water for cleaning tanks, pans, etc., is elevated into a large tank near the roof and is carried through hose to the point where it is needed, thus giving it great force to wash out such implements as are required.

The reader will see that in this mill the labor is comparatively light, the whole is clean and neat, while a superior syrup is made.

Labor is economized in every part, the cane goes direct from the wagon to the endless apron or is stored along side of it where no extra handling is required. The bagasse goes into the cart, is hauled out of the way and dumped in the usual manner. The juice is pumped to the highest point from whence it is drawn at easy stages until it arrives in the barrel on the ground floor ready for the market. The labor of skimming is reduced to a mere trifle, as the form of the pans is such as to throw all the impurities to one end in the act of boiling, when with the aid of a wooden hoe it is scraped out into the trough that leads to the vinegar tank.

The mill costs $6,000, and is capable of working up six to eight acres of heavy cane a day. The quantity made last fall was upwards of 5,000 gallons from 250 acres of cane planted, or twenty gallons to the acre, to which is added 200 barrels of vinegar. The drouth and frost combined to nearly ruin the crop.

The barrels used are made at Douglas of cypress, in the same manner as those used on the plantations of Louisiana.

We might further extend these notes on the manufacture of sorgho, but have not the time at our disposal. Our object is to place the manufacture of sorgho syrup on its proper basis, by taking it from the kitchen and shed of the farmer to the well regulated sugar mills that must be erected to supply the demand. Of culture and varieties of seed we shall next treat. RURAL.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

A REBEL WAIL OVER SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

Appeal for Food from Rebel Commissioners.

The following remarkable circular was found during the raid into Florida. It shows more clearly than anything heretofore developed, the great scarcity of food in the South:

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY,
QUINCY, Fla., Nov. 3, 1863.

It has been a subject of anxious consideration how I could, without injury to our cause, expose to the people throughout the State the present perilous condition of our army. To do this through the public press would point out the source of danger to our enemies. To see each one in person, or even a sufficient number to effect the object contemplated, is impossible; yet the necessity of general and immediate action is imperative, to save our army, and with it our cause, from disaster. The issues of this contest are now transferred to the people at home. If they fail to do their duty, and sustain the army in its present position, it must fall back, if the enemy break through our present line, the waves of desolation they roll even to the shores of the Gulf and the Atlantic. In discipline, valor, and the skill of its leaders, our army has proven more than a match for the enemy. But the best appointed army can not maintain its position without support at home. The people should never suffer it to be said that they valued their cattle and hogs, their corn and money, more than their liberties and honor; and that they had to be compelled to support an army they had sent to battle in their defense. We hope it will not become necessary to resort to impressments, among a people fighting for their existence, and in defense of their homes and country and its institutions. We prefer her to appeal to them by every motive of duty and honor—by the love they bear their wives and daughters—by the memory of the heroic dead, and the future glory and independence of their country, to come to its rescue in the darkest hour of its peril.

A country which can afford to send forth in its defense the flower of its youth and the best of its manhood can afford and are (sic) in honor bound to sustain them at any cost of money and property. They have [illegible] home and ease, and suffered untold hardships, and with their lives are now defending everything we hold most sacred. Florida has done nobly in this contest. Her sons have achieved the highest character for their State, and won imperishable honors for themselves. These brave men are now suffering for want of food. Not only the men from Florida, but the whole army are in this condition. Our honor as a people demands that we do our duty to them. They must be fed. The following extracts from official letters in my possession do but partially represent the condition of the armies of Generals Bragg and Beauregard, and their gloomy prospect for future supplies.

Major J. F. Cumming, who supplies Gen. Bragg's army, writes:

It is absolutely and vitally important that all the cattle that can possibly be brought here shall be brought as promptly as possible.

And again, on the 5th of October, he says:

I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of sending forward cattle promptly. It appears that all other resources are exhausted, and that we are now dependent upon your State for beef for the very large army of General Bragg. I know you will leave no stone unturned; and I must say that we are now dependent on your exertions, so far as beef is concerned. In regard to bacon, the stock is about exhausted—beef cattle is our only hope. I know the prospect is very discouraging, and is only consistent with those of us having charge of this most important work in our [illegible] all we can do is exhaust our resources, and when we have done this, our country cannot complain of us. If we fail to do all that can be done, and our cause shall fail, upon us will rest the responsibility; therefore, let us employ all the means at our command.

Again, on the 6th, he says:

"Major A. can explain to you the great and absolute necessity for prompt action in the matter; for, Major, I assure you that nearly all now depends on you."

And on Oct. 10, he says:

"Capt. Townsend, A. C. S., having a leave of absence, thirty days from the army of Tennessee, I have prevailed on him to see you, explain to you my straightened condition, and the imminent danger of our army suffering for the want of beef."

And on Oct. 20, he wrote:

"The army is to-day on half rations of beef, and I fear in a few days will have nothing but bread to eat. This is truly a dark hour with us, and I cannot see what is to be done. All that is left for us to do is to do all we can, and then we will have a clear conscience, no matter what the world may say."

Major Locke, Chief Commissary of Georgia, wrote:

"I pray you, Major, to put every agency in motion that you can to send cattle, without a moment's delay, toward the Georgia borders. The troops in Charleston are in great extremity. We look alone to you for cattle; those in Georgia are exhausted."

Major Guerin, Chief Commissary of South Carolina, wrote:

"We are almost entirely dependent on Florida, and it is of the last importance at this time that the troops here should be subsisted."

Again, he says:

"As it is, our situation is full of danger from want of meat, and extraordinary efforts are required to prevent disaster."

And on Oct. 9, he says:

"We have now 20,000 troops and laborers to subsist. The supply of bacon on hand in the city is 20,000 pounds, and the cattle furnished by the State is not one-tenth of what is required. My anxieties and apprehensions, as you may suppose, are greatly excited."

Major Millen of Savannah, on Oct. 19, says:

"I assure you, Major, that the stock of Bacon and Beef for the Confederate States is now exhausted, and we must depend entirely upon what we can gather weekly. Starvation stares the army in the face. The hand-writing is on the wall."

On the 20th of Oct., he says:

"From the best information I have, the resources of food (meat) of both the Tennessee and Virginia armies are exhausted. This remark now applies with equal force to South Carolina and Georgia, and the armies must henceforth depend upon the energy of the Purchasing Commissaries, through their daily or weekly collections. I have exhausted the beef cattle, and am now obliged to kill stock cattle."

From these extracts you will perceive that there is too much cause for the deep solicitude manifested by the writers. They should excite the fears and apprehensions of every lover of his country. Truly the responsibility upon us is great, when we are expected to feed these vast armies, whether the producers sell to us or not. The slightest reflection would teach any one that it is impossible to provide for such armies by impressments alone. The people must cheerfully yield their supplies, or make up their minds to surrender their cause. It is their cause.

How stands the case? You know the resources of Tennessee are lost to us, the hog cholera and other causes have cut short the prospect in Georgia and other States. It is ascertained that the last year's crop of bacon is about exhausted, and it is certain that the crop will be much shorter than that of last year. Now, two large armies look almost solely to Florida to supply one entire article of subsistence. The entire surplus of this year's crop of bacon throughout the Confederacy, even when husbanded with the utmost economy, will be inadequate to the demands of the Government. This makes it the duty of every man to economize as much as possible—to sell not a pound to any one else while there is any danger of our army suffering, and to pledge at such schedule rates his entire surplus—bacon, beef, sugar, and syrup—to the Government. I solemnly believe our cause is hopeless, unless our people can be brought to this point.

I have thought it my duty to address this confidential circular to the principal men in the various sections of the State, and invoke their aid and co-operation with the Purchasing Commissaries and Government Agents [illegible]

P. W. WARD,
Major and Chief Commissary.

P. S.—You are especially requested not to allow this circular to go out of your possession, but to read it to such as you know to be true, prudent, and to begin the contemplated work immediately.

[illegible]

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending February 20, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

The receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since Jan 1, 1864: [illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily returns, [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

New York Market—Feb. 23.

[illegible]

EASTER & GAMMON

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

BALL'S OHIO

REAPER AND MOWER,

BALL'S

Canton (Ohio) Threshing Machine,

NEW YORK

Self-Raking Reaper & Mower Combined,

COOK'S

Sugar Evaporators and Cane Mills,

ADAMS & CO'S

POWER CORN SHELLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

[illegible]

A large stock of Extras for Repairs [illegible]

46, 48 and 50 West Lake-st, Chicago.

Send for Catalogue.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter, written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

[illegible]

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS

VETERN VOLUNTEERS,

Recruiting for the Army of the Cumberland.

ALL THE GOVERNMENT AND COUNTY BOUNTIES SECURED TO RECRUITS.

OFFICE ON CLARK-ST.

Opposite the Sherman House.

BREEDING HOGS.—After using [illegible]

BREEDING HOGS,

[illegible] HENRY HAY.

500,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS, &c.,

WORTH $500,000.

[illegible]

JUST WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.—OUR NEW POCKET ALBUM.

[illegible]

A Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.—A few [illegible]

DEVON AND DURHAM CATTLE. [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

LIFE OF GEN. BUTLER.

His Early History and Military Career.

A Most Interesting and Readable Book.

We have already given liberal extracts from this deeply interesting volume, but must add a few more, as showing the condition of New Orleans when it was obliged to surrender to the Federal arms, and the progress of events since that period. New Orleans, as Mr. Parton says, did not rush headlong into secession after the manner of Charleston, but was a plant of slower growth. The doctrine that if Mr. Lincoln was elected President, the nation must be broken up, was not popular there during the canvass of 1860; on the contrary it was scouted by the ablest newspapers, and the most influential men. In 1860, on the Presidential issue, the vote stood, Bell and Everett 5,215; Douglas and Johnson 2,996; Breckinridge and Lane 2,646. The great sugar interest, the Creole sugar planters stood by the Union, until compelled to yield obedience to the Confederacy by brute force. Thomas J. Durant, an eminent lawyer of New Orleans, one of the half dozen eminent men who never deserted the cause of their country, says, in a letter to Gen. Butler:

"The protection and favor which were enjoyed by them under the Government of the United States, and the benefit they derived from their possession of the home market for their sugars, to the utter exclusion of all foreign competition, was thoroughly understood by them. [illegible] They never concerned themselves too eagerly in party contests, and no equal body of men in the South looked upon secession with so much reluctance, or were so unwilling to be dragged into it, as the sugar planters of Louisiana. No prominent officer in the Confederate army had come from the ranks of the sugar planters [illegible] Dick Taylor, son of the late President of the United States."

Mr. Parton says:

The first gun fired in a war, carries conviction to wavering minds. [illegible] THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT ONE ACTUAL AND PERSONALLY TRUSTWORTHY ADHERENT IN [illegible]. Its actual and possible enemies are all who do not feel slavery, whether they be called Secessionists, Copperheads, or [illegible].

[illegible] spread in New Orleans, and became nearly unanimous for secession [illegible] Union sentiments [illegible] violence. Neither men nor women could utter a syllable for the Union in hearing of the public and live. Even the foreign consuls were devoted secessionists, except Senor Hale, the Mexican consul. [illegible], the consul of Prussia, raised a battalion in the city, and led it to Virginia, where he became a Brigadier-General [illegible] Mr. Kratzmann, who had married a daughter of the rebel Secretary of War.

BEFORE THE BLOCKADE.

The double blockade—above and below the city—struck death to the commerce of New Orleans, a city created and sustained by commerce alone. How wonderful was that commerce! The crescent bend of the river upon which the city stands—seven miles long in extent, used to display the commercial activity of the place to striking advantage. Cotton ships, eight or ten deep; a forest of masts, denser than any but a tropical forest; steamboats in bewildering numbers, miles of them, puffing and blowing, with great clangor of bells, and scream of whistles; cotton bales piled high along the levee, as far as the eye could reach; acres and acres covered with hogsheads of sugar; endless flotillas of flat-boats, market boats, and timber rafts; gangs of negroes at work upon every part of the levee, with loud chorus and outcry; and a constant crowd of clerks, merchants, sailors, &c. It was a spectacle without parallel on the globe, because the whole scene of the city's industry was presented in one view.

AFTER THE BLOCKADE.

What a change was wrought by the mere announcement of the blockade! The cotton ships disappeared; the steamboats were laid away in convenient bayous, or departed up the river to return no more. [illegible] the forces hitherto expended in peaceful and victorious industry were wholly given to waging war upon the power which had called that industry into being, defended it [illegible]. The young men enlisted in the army, the authorities compelling the reluctant [illegible] and impressing with violence the [illegible].

THE FEDERAL FLEET APPROACH NEW ORLEANS.

On the 24th of April, 1862, after the remarkable conflict, our fleet, under the command of Admiral Farragut, ran by the forts. The history of this great event is familiar to our readers. Mr. Parton says:

At half-past nine in the morning, the bell of one of the churches, which had been designated as the alarm bell, struck the concerted signal of alarm—twelve strokes four times repeated. There was a wild rush to the bulletin boards:

"IT IS REPORTED THAT TWO OF THE ENEMY'S GUNBOATS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN PASSING THE FORTS."

[illegible]

During the evening of Thursday the famous bonfire of cotton and ships began: fifteen thousand bales of cotton on the levee, twelve or fifteen cotton ships in the river, fifteen or twenty river steamboats, [illegible] dry docks, vast heaps of coal [illegible] timber yards—whatever was supposed to be of use to Yankees all was set on fire [illegible].

About twelve o'clock the fleet hove in sight of [illegible] New Orleans. The seven miles of crescent levee were one living fringe of human beings [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] A messenger was immediately dispatched for General Lovell, who was waiting in a train with steam up, to convey himself and staff out of the city. Polite conversation followed between the officers and the Mayor and Mr. Soule. In a brief interim Gen. Lovell entered the Mayor's office:

"I am General Lovell," said he, "of the army of the Confederate States, commanding this department."

Whereupon he shook hands with the Union officers. Captain Baily repeated the demand with which he had been charged.

General Lovell replied that he would not surrender the city, nor allow it to be surrendered; that he was overpowered on the water by a superior squadron, but that he intended to fight on land as long as he could muster a soldier; he had marched all of his men out of the city; had evacuated it; and if they desired to shell the town, destroying women and children, they could do so. [illegible] He did not think he would be justified in so doing. He would therefore retire and leave the city authorities to pursue what course they should think proper.

Captain Bailey said that nothing was further from Captain Farragut's thoughts than to shell a defenceless town filled with women and children. On the contrary, he had no hostile intent towards New Orleans, and regretted the destruction of property that had already occurred.

"It was done by my authority, sir," interrupted Gen. Lovell.

It was then arranged that the Union officers should return to the fleet, and the Mayor would lay the matter before the Common Council, and report the result to Capt. Farragut. The naval officers were conducted to the rear of the building, where a carriage was procured, and they were driven rapidly to the boat. The Common Council met, and the Mayor laid the subject of the interview before that body, who passed a resolution that the city was indefensible, and that no resistance would be made to the forces of the United States. The Mayor sent the resolutions of the Council to Captain Farragut on Sunday, the 27th of April, accompanied with an insulting note, in which he declined to hoist the American flag, as demanded by Capt. Bailey. The commander refused to confer further with the Mayor, and Capt. Morris, of the Pensacola, the ship that lay off the Mint, was ordered to send a party ashore, and hoist the flag of the United States upon the Mint. How that flag was hoisted by the brave sailors, how it was torn down afterward and dragged through the mud amid the execrations of thousands of madmen, and how Wm. B. Mumford suffered the extreme penalty of the law for doing the infamous deed, is familiar to our readers. This piece of vandalism created the greatest indignation in the hearts of Captain Farragut and all his fleet. Seldom had a naval commander found himself so beset with contradictions—defied and insulted by a town that lay at his mercy. A few hours after these events General Butler and his army arrived.

LANDING IN NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Butler waited upon Captain Farragut and heard a narrative of events. He announced his determination to land forthwith, and Captain Farragut notified the Mayor of the resolve; adding that he should hold no further correspondence with the officials of New Orleans. Gen. Butler directed the immediate disembarkation of the troops, and the operation began at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The following was the order of the procession:

First, as pioneer and guide, Second Lieutenant Henry Weisel, of Baltimore, aid to the General, who was familiar with the streets of the city, and now rose from a sick bed to claim the fulfilment of Gen. Butler's promise that he, and he only, should guide the troops to the Custom House. [illegible] Gen. Butler and his staff, on foot, no horses having yet been landed [illegible] Capt. Everett's battery. The 31st Massachusetts under Col. Gooding, followed. Next, Gen. Williams and his staff, preceded by the fine band of the 4th Wisconsin, and followed by that regiment, under Col. Paine. [illegible] if a shot were fired from a house, halt, arrest inmates, destroy house; if fired upon from the crowd, [illegible]

[illegible] to the music of the Star Spangled Banner. The crowd swayed along the pavements on each side of the troops, struggling chiefly to get sight of Gen. Butler, crying out, "Where is the damned rascal?" "There he goes, God damn him!" "I see the damned old villain!" [illegible] The soldiers marched steadily on, looking neither to the right or the left. And so they marched along the levee to Poydras street; Poydras street to [illegible] past the Farmer's Hotel [illegible] the Custom House. [illegible]

The troops surrounded the edifice; Capt. Everett posted his artillery [illegible]

And thus was United States authority re-established in the rebellious and contumacious Crescent City, never again, we trust, while the world stands, to be dispossessed.

GEN. BUTLER WANTS A HOTEL.

Quarters were required for the Commanding General and his staff. What could they be but the St. Charles Hotel [illegible] the St. Charles became the headquarters of the army. The General established his headquarters in one of the ladies' parlors.

AN INTERVIEW AND A SCENE.

Gen. Butler sent word to the Mayor and Common Council that he had established his headquarters at the St. Charles, where he would be happy to confer with them at two o'clock. They came, accompanied with Mr. Soule. During the interview, the following incident occurred:

An Aid-de-Camp came rushing into the room and said to Gen. Butler:

"Gen. Williams orders me to say, that he fears he will not be able to control the mob."

Gen. Butler in his severest manner replied:

"Give my compliments to Gen. Williams, and tell him, if he finds he cannot control the mob, to open upon them with artillery."

The Mayor and his friends sprang to their feet in consternation.

"Don't do that, General!" exclaimed the Mayor.

"Why not Gentlemen?" said the General. "The mob must be controlled. We can't have a disturbance in the street."

"Shall I go out and speak to the people?" asked the Mayor.

"Anything you please, gentlemen," replied Gen. Butler. "I only insist that order be maintained in the streets."

The Mayor and other gentlemen addressed the crowd, and [illegible] there was a temporary lull in the storm.

HOW TO DEAL WITH A MOB.

Among the citizens of Louisiana who had adhered to the Union cause, was Judge Summers, Recorder of the city. He had sought refuge from the brutality of the mob on board the flag ship Mississippi. He was anxious to go to the city, and requested Lieut. Kinsman to take him on shore, and give him adequate protection against the mob, who, he said, would tear him limb from limb, if they could catch him alone. On reaching the levee, Kinsman impressed a hack into his service, and the two passengers started for the St. Charles. Unfortunately the Judge was a man of giant frame—six feet five inches, and of corresponding magnitude. He was instantly recognized, and the crowd gathered round the carriage, hooting, yelling, and cursing. Several times the carriage came to a stand still; but Lieut. Kinsman, pistol in hand, ordered the driver to go on, and they both succeeded in alighting at the building unharmed. Judge Summers was thoroughly unnerved, as most men would be under the same circumstances. Lieut. Kinsman asked advice from General Butler.

Gen. Butler came out and heard the Lieutenant's report. The Judge said there was no place in the St. Charles where he was safe.

"Well, then," said the General, "there's the [illegible] You can go there, if you choose."

[illegible]

The General reflected a moment. "We may as well settle this question now as at any other time. Lieutenant Kinsman, take this man over to the Custom House. Take what force you require. If any one molests or threatens you, arrest him. If resistance is attempted, fire."

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE GOSPEL IN EGYPT.

(Correspondence New York Tribune.)

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 27, 1864.

Not long since I received a call from a "regular preacher." During the week he works at wagons. When he prepares his sermons I do not know. He always has large congregations. I have always taken him to be a harmless, inoffensive man. I have felt a little bitter towards him for some time, because, in fitting a couple of wagon-wheels for me, he used such poor timber, which was rails, and made such loose joints that, under a moderate load, one wheel broke down, while the other is likely to give away at any time. However, the ten dollars I paid him must be considered so much in support of the Gospel, though most of it was in coffee.

It was Saturday afternoon, and I saw, at a glance, that it was a particular visit, for the bosom and collar of his shirt had more bluing in them than for every-day wear. It is likely that he called because I went to hear him preach the previous Sunday. On that occasion his text was from 2d Samuel, 22d chap. 34th verse: "He maketh my feet like hinds' feet, and setteth me in high places." As he could not read very well, he had mistaken "hinds" for "hens," and, upon this reading, he built his discourse, going on to show that as the feet of hens are made to hold fast to a stick or branch of a tree, they sleep securely, while without such feet they would fall off. So it was in Christian life; the feet are faith, the branch is the promises which are taken hold of, and by this means the Christian is, according to the word, "set up in high places," and though the rain may fall, and the wind blow, he is safe. For more than half an hour he enlarged on the text in this manner, while his hearers wondered at his ability to explain the scriptures. For some weeks before I had been sick, in fact had the ague, and had gone to meeting hoping to feel better, but the seats were slabs, with no backs, and one of the legs came up through so very near where I sat, that my back almost gave out, and would have wholly done so had I not been interested in the sermon.

After a little, our preacher said: "I am told you have a power of books; if you're no objections I would like to look at 'em. I think a heap of larning and of them as is tryin' to git edication." There was no objection. I have only about 200 volumes; he probably never saw so many in all his life, but he glanced over them almost as if he had written them. Nothing is more common with such men than attempts at appearing to know everything; and if called upon for an opinion, they will ask questions implying that they are wholly acquainted with the matter; but they will slily wait till they get the answer from you, then they repeat it, and add, "O yes, that's right—I always knew it." I confess I was taken a little aback by the swift, careless, rolling of his eyes, and by his suddenly taking down a book, flirting over the leaves, and then putting it back, but I thought it would be no harm to test him a little. I had among a few similar books, a copy of Finden's Moore, printed in London, on costly paper, elegantly bound, and intended to represent the female characters of the poet. On the left hand is a picture of a beautiful lady, on the opposite page a few lines of verse, in large, clear type, from which the artist drew his design. Of these, there are some fifty or sixty all finely engraved. Seeing that his hands were clean, I reached him the book, telling him it was a very choice one, that it cost so many dollars, and that I did not show it to every one. After he had looked over it a spell, and, as I clearly saw without being at all attracted by the engravings, he said that if he had time to read, this would be the very book he wanted, for he could get many thing from it in preparing his sermons. I had no doubt of his sincerity, and that he came to this conclusion because the letters are plain and the reading seemed easy.

He soon got through looking at the book, then taking a seat, he arranged his shirt-collar, brushed up his hair, as if a little embarrassed, and said that his business in coming to see me was to get me to become a preacher. Of course I started at this; but he was fully prepared to urge the matter, and he told me how much good I could do with my learning, how souls are perishing, and how the harvest is ripe. All I needed to start with was a little more knowledge of the Scriptures, which I could get by reading them, and from the preachers; in fact, he himself would tell me all he knew; and if I would only try, in a few months I would become one of the first preachers in the country.

I told him I had read of one, who, beside being a preacher, was also a doctor, and I always thought it would be an honor to imitate him, but I was afraid that if I should try, to so I would get into trouble.

"I guess not," said he; "but if doctrin's a part on't, you've got a heap o' that already. Did he live hur, in Ellinoi, or up to the North-ud, whar you come from?"

"No, he lived in the East."

"O yes, a Yankee like you is. What did you say his name was?"

"I have never seen him; I only read of him."

"Was it Wisley?"

"I think not. A good many years ago I first read about him in a book a little hard to understand, it seems. Though he preached both Sundays and week days, he was thought so much of as a doctor that they sent for him a good many miles, and he had a very great practice."

"Calomel, or steam?"

"That is not known, for his medicine seldom was seen."

"Was it a hard medicine?"

"Very mild."

We soon became sociable. In speaking of some deserters, who had gone to Canada, he said there was quite a dispute in some settlements, and he asked me how it was, for he thought I knew, "Is Canada a Slave State, or is it not?" Again, speaking of himself and his preaching, he said he did not compare himself to Saint Paul, because Saint Paul understood English Grammar, and he did not. Some people are likely to think that I make up these and other things I have written about the ignorance here, but I assure them they are true. Let one live here only a short time and he will see they are so.

"Twouldn't do for this country. The liver's what's the matter with us, and nothin's so good for this as blue mass. Pears like he was a smart chap. He didn't preach from no notes, I reckon."

"I cannot say how this was, but in the short reports we have of his sermons they seemed carefully studied, and every word was in its proper place."

"That don't 'mount to shucks," said the preacher. "I remember, it's now onto two year, I had a 'pintment to preach in old Jonesboro, for the fust time, and as there is a power o' lawyers, marchants and sich larned men in that town, thinks I to myself, and says I, I must show 'em what a sarmon is, and I will, and if for nothin' more than to do honor to old Union County, and I picked out my tex, airly Monday mornin', not intendin' to do a lick o' work all the week, and I didn't, for every mornin' I went out away off into the woods, and into a big sink hole, and I said, this rock is the cheer, and them trees is the lawyers, and I took my tex, and then I preached, sometimes one way, sometimes 'tother, till I got the fust part as I wanted it, and I said, you're all right, I'll preach you, and so I went on till I got 'em all right, then I put 'em together and preached 'em together, and I thought I had 'em as they orter be. I thought I had the best sermon as ever was preached, and I don't know but I had; but, you see, when I got into the school house, which was chock full, and I'd prayed and gin out the hines, and took my tex, and got a little way, just as I had it, things got kinder tangled, and I made the fifth part come afore the second part, and I told a part of an antidote I'd told afore, and they was a beginnin' to laugh, when, seeing what a scrape I'd got into, I just threw it all away, and preached as I'd allers preached, when I felt free, and I never was so happy in my life, and when I got through they was so solemn you could a heard a pin drap. But I don't want to interrupt you with no long stories. Go on about the preacher."

"Yes. In doctoring he made out well enough—nobody found any fault with him, but in preaching he got into difficulty. More than this, he was poor and had no influential kin folks to help him, so that only the poorest people cared much about him; and in all his preaching there were only two or three large planters who liked him, and these were afraid to have it known. To show you what kind of doctrine he preached, I will say in the first sermon of which the book gives an account, he said: That the Lord's spirit was upon him, that he had been anointed to preach to poor folks, so that he could cure those whose hearts were broken, that he might preach liberty to the captives, to cure sore eyes, and set at liberty anybody that was hurt."

"Just as I expected," interrupted the preacher, "a preachin' liberty to the captives, which means slaves—we had them kind down in Alabam, and every one on 'em was an Abolitionist—a black-hearted Abolitionist—but they soon got enough on it. That's the way they all talk. Only think of a man a calling himself a preacher, and a sayin' he's anointed to preach sich stuff, when [illegible] "cussed be Canaan"—which [illegible] What did you say his name was? May be I heern of him down in Alabam."

"I hardly think you ever heard of him. If you did you seem to think little enough of him."

"In course I don't think nothin' of him. But what become of him?"

"Well, he preached this kind of doctrine two or three years, and a good many got to going to hear him, and he kept doctoring, [illegible] so much disturbance that they wouldn't let him preach in the meeting-houses, till at last, as he was coming out one night, they got hold of him. They had a kind of trial right away, and, though the law was on his side, they took off his clothes and spit on him, and whipped him, and then [illegible] him up to a tree till he died."

"Served him right, served him right," said the preacher. [illegible]

[illegible]

WHIPPING THE WRONG WOMAN.

A Scene of the Chivalry of East Tennessee.

[illegible] "Cudjo's Cave." A brief preface will make it intelligible. When secession was first inaugurated in East Tennessee, many loyal men, who had been for months privately drilling that they might fight, if need should be, in defence of the Union, were obliged to leave their homes and take refuge in the mountains. Among these was a well-to-do farmer named Stackridge, a man of some influence in the community and one whom the confederates were especially anxious to arrest. By adroit espionage they became convinced that he held communication with his family, and the more unscrupulous among them conceived the chivalrous idea of whipping Mrs. Stackridge until she revealed the hiding-place of her loyal mate. Wherefore not? None of them would hesitate to whip a slave woman who rebelled, and the wife of an incorrigible "Union shrieker" could hardly expect a lighter doom.

Next to the Stackridge farm lived Widow Sprowl, a rabid secessionist, whose only son had been outlawed for some act of violence under the old government, but was welcomed to the service of the new, and honored with a commission in the confederate army. He was in command in the vicinity; and sent two Germans of his company, who might be relied on for literal adherence to military orders, to pay Mrs. Stackridge the humane visit to which we have referred. Now it chanced that the good woman was absent from home, having gone out to call upon a neighbor, (not Mrs. Sprowl) and during her absence the captain's mother, intent upon borrowing provisions from one who, under the circumstances, would hardly refuse to lend, knocked twice at the door, and, meeting no response, pulled the hospitable latch string and entered the empty house:

Her first feeling was that of resentment. What right had Mis' Stackridge to be absent when she came to borrow? As she explored the pantry and closets, however, and became convinced that she was absolutely alone in a well-provisioned farm-house, her countenance lighted up with a smile.

"I can borry what I want jest exactly as well as if Mis' Stackridge war at home," thought the widow. And she proceeded to fill her basket. She helped herself to a pan of meal, borrowing the pan with it. "I'll fetch home the pan," said she, "when I do the meal," exposing her craggy teeth with a grim smile. "If I don't before, I'm afeared Mis' Stackridge'll haf to wait for't a considerable spell! What's in this box? Coffee? May as well take box and all. Bring back the box when I do the coffee. Wish I could find some tobacky somewhar—wonder whar they keep their tobacky!"

Now, the excellent creature did not indulge in these liberties without some apprehension that Mrs. Stackridge might return suddenly and interrupt them. Perhaps she had not followed Mr. Stackridge to the mountains. Perhaps she had only gone into the village to buy shoes for her children, or to call on a neighbor. "If she should come back and ketch me at it,—why, then I'll tell her I'm only jest a borryin, and ask what she'll do about it. The prop'ty of these yer durned Union shriekers is all gwine to be confiscated, and I reckon I may as well take my sheer when I can git it. That's a paper of black pepper, and I'll take it jest as 'tis. That's a jar o' lump butter,—wish I could tote jar and all!—have some of the lumps on a plate anyhow."

She had soon filled her basket, and was regretting that she had not brought two, or a larger one, when a handsome, new tin pail, hanging in the pantry, caught her eye. "Been wantin' jest such a pail as that, this long while!" And she proceeded to fill that also. Just as she was putting the cover on, she was very much startled by hearing footsteps at the door.

"O, dear me! What shall I do? If it should be Mr. Stackridge? But it can't be him! If it's only Mis' Stackridge or one of the niggers, I'll face it out! They won't das' to make a fuss, for they're Union-shriekers, and my son's a capting in the Confederate army!"

Thump, thump, thump!—loud knocking at door.

"My, it's visitors? Who can it be? She set down her pail and basket. "I'll act jest as if I had a right here, anyhow!"

She was hesitating, when the string was pulled, and two strangers, stout, square-built, with foreign-looking faces, carrying muskets, and dressed in Confederate uniform entered.

"Mrs. Stackridge? said they in a heavy Teutonic accent.

"Ye-ye-yes—" stammered the widow, trying to hide the guilty basket and pail behind her skirts. "What do you want of Mis' Stackridge?"

One of the strangers said to the other, in German, indicating the plunder: This is the woman. She is getting provisions, ready to send to her husband in the mountains.

"Let us see what there is good to eat," said the other.

Mrs. Sprowl, although understanding no word that was spoken, perceived that the borrowed property formed the theme of their remarks. "Have some?" she hastened to say, with extreme politeness, as the Germans approached the provisions.

"Tank ye," said they, finding some bread and cold meat. And they ate with appetite, exchanging glances, and grunting with satisfaction.

"O, take all you want," said the widow. "You're welcome to anything there is in the house, I'm shore—adding within herself, "I am so glad these soldiers have come! Now, whatever is missing, will be laid to them."

"You de lady of de house?" said the foreigners, munching.

"Yes, help yourselves!" smiled the hospitable widow.

"You Mrs. Stackridge?" they inquired, more particularly.

"Yes; take anything you like," replied the widow.

"Where your husband?"

"My husband? my poor dear husband! He has been dead these"—She checked herself, remembering that the soldiers took her for Mrs. Stackridge. If she undeceived them, then they would know she had been stealing.

"Dead?" The Germans shook their heads and smiled. "No! He was here last night. He was seen. You take dese tings to him up in de mountain."

"Would you like some cheese?" said the embarrassed widow.

"Tank ye." Dis is better as rations.

Mrs Sprowl returned to the pantry in order to replace the provisions she had so generously given away, and prepared to depart with the basket and pail, inviting the guests repeatedly to make themselves quite at home, and to take whatever they could find.

"Wait," said they. Each had a knee on the floor, and one hand full of bread and cheese. They looked up at her with broad, complacent, unctuous faces, smiling, yet resolute. And one, with his unoccupied hand, laid hold of the handle of the basket, while the other detained the pail. "You will tell us where is your husband," said they.

"O, dear me, I don't know! I'm a poor lone woman, and where my husband is I can't conceive, I'm shore."

"You will tell us where is your husband," repeated the men; and one of them, getting upon his feet, stood before her at the door.

"He's on the mountain somewhars, I don't know whar, and I don't keer," cried the widow, excited. There was something in the stolid, determined looks of the brothers she did not like. "He's a bad man, Mr. Stackridge is. I'm a secessionist myself. You are welcome to everything in the house—only let me go now."

"You will not go," said the soldier at the door, "till you tell us. We come for dat."

On entering, they had placed their muskets in the corner. The speaker took them, and handed one to his comrade. And now the widow observed that out of the muzzle of each protruded the butt-end of a small cowhide. Each soldier held his gun at his side, and laying hold of the said butt-end, drew out the long taper belly and dangling lash of the whip, like a black snake, by the neck.

The widow screamed. "It's all a mistake. Let me go. I ain't Mrs. Stackridge!"

Nothing so natural as that the wife of the notorious Unionist should deny her indentity at the sight of the whips. The soldiers looked at each other, muttered something in German, smiled, and replaced their muskets in the corner.

"You tell us where is your husband; or else we whip you. Dat is our orders." This they said in low tones, with mild looks and with a calmness which was frightful. The widow saw that she had to do with men who obeyed orders literally, and knew no mercy.

"I hain't got no husband. I ain't Mis' Stackridge. I'm a poor lone widder, that jest come over here to borry a few things, and that's all."

"Ve unterstan. You say shust now you are Mrs. Stackridge. Now you say not. Dat make no difrunce. Ve know. You tell us where is your husband, or ve string you up." This speech was pronounced by both the foreigners, a sentence by each alternately. At the conclusion one drew a strong cord from his pocket, while the other looked with satisfaction at certain hooks in the plastering overhead, designed originally for the support of a kitchen pole, but now destined for another use.

"Don't you dast to tech me!" screamed the false Mrs. Stackridge. "I'm a secessionist myself, that hates the Union-shriekers wuss'n you do, and I've got a son that's a capting, and a poor lone widder at that!"

"Dat we don't know. What we know is, you tell what we say, or we whip you. Dat's Captain Sprowl's orders."

"Captain Sprowl?" "That's my son! my own son! If he sent you, then it's right!"

"So we think." [illegible] ... soon, tied her thumbs as Lysander had taught them, and passed the cords over the hook as they had passed the clothes line over the crossbeam the night before, and drew the shrieking woman's hands above her head, precisely as they had hauled up Toby's. They then turned her skirts up over her head, and fastened them. This also they had been instructed to do by Lysander. It was, you will say, shameful; for this woman was free and white. Had she been a slave, with different complexion, although perhaps quite as white, would it have been any the less shameful? Answer, ye believers in the divine rights of slave-masters!

"Now you vill tell?" said the phlegmatic Teutons, measuring out their whips.

"Go for my son!" "My son is Capting Sprowl!" gasped the stifled and terror-stricken widow.

"Dat trick won't do. You speak or we strike."

"It is true! I am Mrs. Sprowl, and my husband is dead, and my son is Capting Sprowl, and a poor lone widder, that if you strike her a single blow, he'll have you took and hung."

"If he is your son, den by your own son's orders we whip you. He vill not hang us for dat. You vill not tell? Den we give you ten lash."

They spoke no more. The blows fell. [illegible] that she too owned slaves, that when she was angry she might have them strung up and flogged, knew by fearful experience what it was to be strung up and flogged. Then she, who sympathised with her son in his desire to see every man, woman, and child, that loved the old Union, served in this fashion, felt in her own writhing and bleeding flesh the stings of that inhuman vengeance. Terrible the blunder for which she had only herself to thank. Robbery of her neighbor's house—she disdained "borrowing"—not of the ill-gotten goods only, but also of her neighbor's name—had brought her, by what we call fatality, to this strait. Fatality is but another name for Providence.

The soldiers waited for a lull in the shrieks, then put once more the question:

"You tell now? Where is your husband? No? Den you git ten lash more. Always ten lash till you tell."

A storm of incoherent denial, angry threats, sobs, and screams, was the response. One of the soldiers drew her skirts over her head again, and gave another pull at the cords that lashed up her thumbs, while the other stood off and measured out the whip. Just then the door opened, and Captain Sprowl looked in.

"How are you getting on, boys?" The question was accompanied by an approving smile, which seemed to say, "I see you are getting on very well."

"We whip her once. We give her ten lash. She not tell."

"Very well. Give her ten more."

The widow struggled and screamed. Had she recognized her son's voice? Muffled as she was, he did not recognize her. Nor was it surprising that, in the unusual posture in which he found her, he did not know her from Mrs. Stackridge. He stood in the door and smiled while the soldier laid on.

"Make it a dozen," he quietly remarked. "And smart ones to wind up with!" So it happened that, thanks to her son's presence, the screeching victim got two "smart ones" additional.

"Now uncover her face. Ease away on her thumbs a little. I'll question her myself. Good Lucifer!" exclaimed the captain, finding himself face to face with his own mother!

Twenty-two lashes and the torture of the strung-up thumbs had proved too much even for the strong nerves of Widow Sprowl. She fell down in a swoon. Lysander, furious, whipped out his sword, and turned upon the soldiers. They quietly stepped back, and took their guns from the corner. He would certainly have killed one of them on the spot had he not seen by the glance of their eyes that the other would, at the same instant, as certainly have killed him.

"You scoundrels! you have whipped my own mother!"

"Captain," they calmly answered, "we obey orders."

"Fools!"—and Lysander ground his teeth,—"you should have known."

"Captain," they replied, "if you not know, how should we know! We never see dis woman pefore. We come. We find her taking provisions from de house. We say, 'She take dem to her husband in de mountains.' We say, 'You Mrs. Stackridge?' She say yes to everything. We not know she lie. We not know she steal. We not say, 'You somebody else.' We obey orders. We take and we whip her. You come in and say, 'Whip more.' We whip more. Now you say to us, 'scoundrels!' You say, 'fools!' We say, 'Captain, it was your orders we obey.'"

Having by a joint effort of sententious English pronounced this speech, the brothers stood stolidly awaiting the result; while the captain, still gnashing his teeth, bent over the prostrate form of his mother.

"Bring some water and throw on her! you idiots!" he yelled at them. "Would you see her die?"

They looked at each other. "Water?" Yes that was what was wanted. They remembered their practice of the previous evening. One found a wooden pail. The other emptied upon the floor the contents of the tin pail the widow had "borrowed." They went to the well. They brought water. "To throw on her?" Yes that was what he said. And together they dashed a sudden, drench flood over the poor woman, as if the swoon was another fire to be extinguished. These fellows obeyed orders literally—a merit which Lysander now failed to appreciate. He swore at them terribly. But he did not countermand his last order. Accordingly they proceeded stolidly to bring more water. Lysander had got his mother's head on his knee, and she had just opened her eyes to look and her mouth to gasp, when there came another ice-cold wave, blinding, stifling, drowning her. Too much of water hadst thou, poor lone widow!

Lysander let fall the maternal head, and bounded to his feet, roaring with wrath. The brothers, imperturbable, with the empty pails at their sides, stared at him with mute wonder.

"Captain, dat was your orders. You say, 'Bring water and throw on.' We bring water and throw on. Dat is all."

"But I didn't tell you to fetch pailfuls!"

This explosion, vented out of Lysander's soul like a rocket, culminated in a loud, explosive oath, and was followed by a shower of fiery curses falling harmless on the heads of the unmoved Teutons. They waited patiently until the pyrotechnic rain ceased, then answered, speaking alternately, each a sentence, as if with one mind, but with two organs.

"Captain, you hear. Last night we tie a house on fire. You say, 'Bring water.' We bring a little. Den you say to us, 'Tam you! why in hell don't you bring pailful?' And you say, 'Tam you!' ... [illegible] You say, 'Trow on.' We trow on. Vat you say we do. You not say vat you mean, dat is mishtake for you."

BENJAMIN LUNDY.

[From Greeley's History of the Rebellion.]

Benjamin Lundy deserves the high honor of ranking as the pioneer of direct and distinctive anti-slavery in America. Many who lived before and contemporary with him were Abolitionists; but he was the first of our countrymen who devoted his life and all his power exclusively to the cause of the slaves. Born in Sussex County, New Jersey, January 4, 1789, of Quaker parents, whose ancestors for several generations had lived and died in this country, he injured himself, while still a mere boy, by excessive labor on his father's farm, incurring thereby a partial loss hearing, from which he never recovered. Slight in frame and below the common height, unassuming in manner and gentle in spirit, he gave to the cause of Emancipation neither wealth, nor eloquence, nor lofty abilities; for he had them not; but his courage, perseverance, and devotion were unsurpassed; and these combined to render him a formidable, though disregarded if not despised, antagonist to our national crime. Leaving his father's farm at nineteen years of age, he wandered westward to Wheeling, Virginia, where, during the next four years, he learned the trade of a saddler, and gained an insight into the cruelties and villanies of slave-holding—Wheeling being at that time a great thoroughfare for negro-traders and their prey on their route from Maryland and Virginia to the lower Mississippi. Before he made Wheeling his home, he had spent some time at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, whither he returned after learning his trade, and remained there two years, during which he married a young woman of like spirit to his own. He then, after a long visit to his father in New Jersey, settled at St. Clairsville, Ohio, near Wheeling, and opened a shop, by which in four years he made about three thousand dollars above his expenses, and, with a loving wife and two children, was happy and contented with his lot as any man need be.

But the impression made on his mind by his experience of slavery in Wheeling could not be shaken off nor resisted. In the year 1815, when twenty-six years of age, he organized an anti-slavery association known as the "Union Humane Society," whereof the first meeting was held at his own house, and consisted of but five or six persons. Within a few months, its numbers were swelled to four or five hundred, and included the best and most prominent citizens of Belmont and the adjacent counties. Lundy wrote an appeal to philanthropists on the subject of slavery, which was first printed on the 4th of January, 1816, being his twenty-seventh birthday. Short and simple as it was, it contained the germ of the entire anti-slavery movement. A weekly journal entitled the *Philanthropist* was soon after started at Mount Pleasant by Charles Osborne; and Lundy, at the editor's invitation, contributed to its columns, mainly by selections. In a few months he was urged by Osborne to join him in the newspaper enterprise, and finally consented to do so, removing to Mount Pleasant. Meantime, he made a voyage to St. Louis in a flat boat to dispose of his stock of saddlery. Arriving at that city in the fall of 1819, when the whole region was convulsed by the Missouri Question, he was impelled to write on the side then unpopular in the journals of the day. His speculation proved unfortunate—the whole West, and, indeed, the whole country, being then involved in a commercial convulsion, with trade stagnant, and almost every one bankrupt. He returned to his home on foot during the ensuing winter, having been absent nearly two years, and lost all he was worth.

Meantime, Osborn, tired of his thankless and profitless vocation, had sold out his establishment, and it had been removed to Jonesborough, Tennessee, where his newspaper took the title of the *Emancipator*. Lundy removed as, as he had proposed, to Mount Pleasant, and there started, in January, 1821, a monthly entitled the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*. He commenced it with six subscribers. [illegible] his work done at Steubenville, twenty miles distant, traveling thither frequently on foot, and returning with his edition on his back. Four months later, he had a very considerable subscription list. About this time, Elihu Embree, who had started the *Emancipator* in Tennessee, died, and Lundy was urged to go thither, unite the two journals, and print them himself from the materials of the *Emancipator*. He consented, and made the journey of eight hundred miles, one half on foot and the rest by water. At Jonesborough, he learnt the art of printing, and was soon issuing a weekly newspaper besides the *Genius*, and a monthly agricultural work. He removed his family a few months later, and East Tennessee was thenceforward his home for nearly three years, during which the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* was the only distinctively and exclusively anti-slavery periodical issued in the United States, constantly increasing in circulation and influence. And, though often threatened with personal assault, and once shut up in a private room with two ruffians who undertook to bully him into some concession by a flourish of deadly weapons, he was at no time subjected to mob violence or legal prosecution.

In the Winter of 1823-4, the first American Convention for the Abolition of Slavery was held in Philadelphia, and Lundy made the journey of six hundred miles and back [illegible] a private meeting, [illegible] held [illegible] in Virginia and North Carolina, [illegible] anti-slavery society, [illegible] consisting, by his exertions [illegible] which societies formed; and he proceeded to hold similar meetings at other places within that State. In one instance, he spoke at a house-raising; in another, at a militia muster. Here an anti-slavery society of fourteen members was thereupon formed, with the captain of the militia company for its President. One of his meetings was held at Raleigh, the capital. Before he had left the State, he had organized twelve or fourteen Abolition Societies. He continued his journey through Virginia, holding several meetings, and organizing societies—of course, not very numerous, but composed of the most influential persons. It is probable that his Quaker brethren supplied him with introductions from place to place, and that his meetings were held at the points where violent opposition was least likely to be offered.

He reached Baltimore about the first of October, and issued on the 10th No. 1 of Volume IV. of *The Genius*, which continued to be well supported, though receiving little encouragement from Baltimore itself. A year afterward, it began to be issued weekly.

Lundy visited Hayti in the latter part of 1825, in order to make arrangements there for the reception of a number of slaves, whose masters were willing to emancipate them on condition of their removal from the country—in fact, were not allowed, by the laws of their respective States, to free them otherwise. Being detained longer than he had expected, he was met on his return to Baltimore, with tidings of the death of his wife, after giving birth to twins, and hastened to his dwelling to find it utterly deserted, his five children having been distributed among his friends. In that hour of intense affliction, he renewed his solemn vow to devote his entire energies to the cause of the slave, and to efforts designed to awaken his countrymen to a sense of their responsibility and their danger. In 1828, he traveled eastward, lecturing and soliciting subscribers to his *Genius*, and calling, in New York, on Arthur Tappan, William Goodell, and other anti-slavery men. At Boston he could hear of no Abolitionists, but made the acquaintance, at his boarding-house, of William Lloyd Garrison, a fellow-boarder, whose attention had not previously been drawn to the Slavery Question, but who readily embraced his views. He visited successively most of the clergymen of Boston, and induced eight of them, belonging to various sects, to meet him. All of them, on explanation, approved his labors, and subscribed for his periodical; and, in the course of a few days, they aided him to hold an anti-slavery meeting, which was largely attended. At the close of his remarks, several clergymen expressed a general concurrence in his views. He extended his journey to New Hampshire and Maine, lecturing where he could, and obtaining some encouragement. He spoke also in the principal towns of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; and, on his homeward route, traversed the State of New York, speaking at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Lockport, Utica, and Buffalo, reaching Baltimore late in October.

Lundy made at least one other visit to Hayti, to colonize emancipated slaves; was beaten nearly to death in Baltimore by a slave-trader, on whose conduct he had commented in terms which seemed disrespectful to the profession, was flattered by the judge's assurance, when the trader came to be tried for the assault, that "he (L.) had got nothing more than he deserved." He made two long journeys through Texas, to the Mexican departments across the Rio Grande, in quest of a suitable location on which to plant a colony of freed blacks from the United States, but without success. He traveled in good part on foot, observing the strictest economy, and supporting himself by working at saddlery and harness-mending, from place to place, as circumstances required. Meantime, he had been compelled to remove his paper from Baltimore to Washington; and finally (in 1836) to Philadelphia, where it was entitled the *National Inquirer*, and at last merged into the *Pennsylvania Freeman*. His colonizing enterprises took him to Monclova, Comargo, Monterey, Matamoras, and Victoria, in Mexico, and consumed the better part of several years, closing in 1835. He also made a visit to the settlements in Canada of fugitives from American slavery, to inquire into the welfare of their inhabitants. On the 17th of May, 1838, at the burning by a mob of Pennsylvania Hall—built by Abolitionists, because they could be heard in no other—his little property, consisting mainly of papers, books, clothes, etc., which had been collected in one of the rooms of that Hall, with a view to his migration westward, was totally destroyed. In July, he started for Illinois, where his children then resided, and reached them in the September following. He planted himself at Lowell, La Salle county, gathered his offspring about him, purchased a printing office, and renewed the issues of his *Genius*. But in August, 1839, he was attacked by a prevailing fever, of which he died on the 22d of that month, in the 51st year of his age. Thus closed the record of one of the most heroic, devoted, unselfish, courageous lives, that has ever lived on this continent.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A motto for hard times—W H A T U O.

A fitting sign for a country tavern: Dew-drop-Inn (do drop in.)

It is absurd to live without an aim as to shoot without one.

Charity covers a multitude of sins; the tailor and the dress-maker a multitude of sinners.

Soldiers in battle, it is said, nearly always shoot too high. That's the upshot of the matter.

However ill the world may have gone, the roses still blow and the thrushes still sing in it.

To a great soul, the presence of a superior is the greatest of blessings.

The Divine Impartiality digests all actions into healthy history.

He is an admirable man, who has as much wit as if he had no sense and as much sense as if he had no wit.

He who differs from the world in important matters, should the more carefully conform to it in indifferent ones.

Sorrow can never wholly fill the heart that is occupied with others' welfare. Constant melancholy is rebellion.

If a woman tells more than the truth in speaking a rival's age, she will probably make the thing even in stating her own.

Nature, when she makes a beautiful head, is often so absorbed with admiration of her own work that she forgets the brains.

Foote expressed the belief that a certain miser would take the beam out of his own eye if he knew where he could sell the timber.

If some of our very conservative men had been present at the creation, they would have said, "Good God! what is to become of chaos."

Laughter and tears are meant to turn the wheel of the same machinery of sensibility; one is wind-power and the other water-power.

Sleep soothes and arrests the fever-pulse of the soul, and its grains are the quinine for the cold fit of hate, as well as for the hot fever of love.

Let us be patient to live. Not that we should not have aspirations; but, till the flying time comes, let us brood contentedly upon our nests.

The reason an old maid is generally so devoted to her cat is, that, not having a husband, she naturally takes to the next most treacherous animal.

When a married man pays more attention to his wife's cousin than to his wife, it is certain sign that the cousin's visit has been long enough.

Eat, digest, read, remember, earn, save, love and be loved. If these four rules be strictly followed, health, wealth, intelligence and true happiness will be the result.

The true test of the purity of our feeling is whether we are rejoiced to see another receive greater approbation than ourselves for a better thing than ours.

My principal method for defeating heresy is by establishing truth. One purposes to fill a bushel with tares; now, if I can fill it first with wheat, I shall defy his attempts.—*John Newton.*

Lord Kenyon's housekeeping was not liberal, nor his temper good, and Jekyll summoned up both tactfully saying, "It is Lent all the year round in his kitchen, and Passion Week in his parlor."

"Ah, Jemmy," said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late for the train, "you did not run fast enough." "Yes, I did," said Jemmy, "I ran fast enough, but I did not start soon enough."

If you step out of the ranks, the crowd may pass on; the vacant space may be occupied; and you may never be able to find your place again. There are more men than there are holes, and all the holes get filled up.

At a christening, while a minister was making the certificate, he forgot the date, and happened to say: "Let me see, this is the 30th." "The thirtieth!" exclaimed the indignant mother, "indeed, it's only the eleventh."

Much of the pain and pleasure of mankind arises from the conjecture which every one makes of the thoughts of others; we all enjoy praise which we do not hear, and resent contempt which we do not see.

A northern English rector used to think [illegible] service before the arrival of the squire. A little while ago he forgot his [illegible] the wicked man—" "Stop, sir," called out the clerk, "he ain't come yet."

A lady who had read of the extensive manufacture of odometers to tell how far a carriage had run, said she wished some Connecticut genius would invent a instrument to tell how far husband had been in the evening when they just step down to the post-office.

A crusty old bachelor not liking a way his landlady's daughter had of appropriating his hair oil, filled his bottle with Spalding's glue the day before a ball to which the girl was invited, and she staid at home in consequence. It was a fiendish revenge.

DIARIES.

A man who keeps a diary pays
Due toll to many tedious days;
But life becomes eventful, then
His busy hand forgets the pen.
Most books, indeed, are records less
Of fullness than of emptiness.

A little Hoosier boy of five years old, asked his mother if God really heard his prayers. "Yes, my son," she replied. "God always hears our prayers." "Well," said the adventurous urchin, "I think he must be disgusted with me, for he has heard the same prayer ever since I could talk."

[illegible]

[illegible] the First of Arkansas. [illegible]

Oh! we're de bully soldiers of de "First of Arkansas,"
We are fightin' for de Union, we are fightin' for de law,
We can hit a rebel furder dan a white man eber saw,
As we go marching on.
Glory, glory, hallelujah, &c.

See dar! above de center, where de flag is wavin' bright;
We are goin' out of slavery; we are bound for freedom's light;
We mean to show Jeff. Davis how de Africans can fight!
As we go marching on.

We hab done wid hoein' cotton, we hab done wid hoein' corn;
We are colored Yankee soldiers now, as sure as you are born;
When de Massas hear us yellin' dey'll tink its Gabriel's horn,
As we go marching on.

Dey will hab to pay us wages, de wages of their sin;
Dey will hab to bow their foreheads to their colored kith and kin;
Dey will hab to gib us house-room, or de roof shall tumble in!
As we go marching on.

We heard de proclamation, massa hush it as he will;
De bird he sing it to us, hoppin' on de cotton hill,
And de possum up de gum tree he couldn't keep it still,
As he went climbing on.

Dey said, "Now colored brudren, you shall be forever free,
From de first of January, eighteen hundred sixty-three;"
We heard it in de riber goin' rushin' to de sea,
As it went sounding on.

Father Abraham has spoken, and de message has been sent,
De prison doors he opened, and out de pris'ners went,
To join de sable army of de "African descent,"
As we go marching on.

Den fall in, colored bredren, you'd better do it soon;
Don't you hear de drum a beatin' de Yankee Doodle tune?
We are wid you now this mornin', we'll be far away at noon,
As we go marching on.

GOODRICH'S LANDING, La., January 13, 1864.

IN MEMORIAM.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

It has been observed by some of the personal friends of the great English writer who established this magazine, that its brief record of his having been stricken from among men should be written by the old comrade and brother-in-arms who pens these lines, and of whom he often wrote, himself, and always with the warmest generosity.

I saw him first, nearly twenty-eight years ago, when he proposed to become the illustrator of my earliest book. I saw him last shortly before Christmas, at the Athenæum Club, when he told me that he had been in bed three days—that, after these attacks, he was troubled with cold shiverings, "which quite took the power of work out of him," and that he had it in his mind to try a new remedy which he laughingly described. He was very cheerful, and looked very bright. In the night of that day week, he died.

The long interval between these two periods is marked in my remembrance of him by many occasions when he was supremely humorous, when he was irresistibly extravagant, when he was softened and serious, when he was charming with children. But, by none do I recall him more tenderly than by two or three that start out of the crowd, when he unexpectedly presented himself in my room, announcing how that some passage in a certain book had made him cry yesterday, and how that he had come to dinner, "because he couldn't help it," and must talk such passage over. No one can ever have seen him more genial, natural, cordial, fresh, and honestly impulsive, than I have seen him at those times. No one can be surer than I, of the greatness and the goodness of the heart that then disclosed itself.

We had our differences of opinion. I thought that he too much feigned a want of earnestness, and that he made a pretence of undervaluing his art, which was not good for the art that he held in trust. But when we fell upon these topics it was never very gravely, and I have a lively image of him in my mind, twisting both his hands in his hair, and stamping about, laughing, to make an end of the discussion.

When we were associated, in remembrance of the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold, he delivered a public lecture in London, in the course of which he read his very best contribution to *Punch*, describing the grown-up cares of a poor family of young children. No one hearing him could have doubted his natural gentleness, or his thoroughly unaffected manly sympathy with the weak and lowly. He read the paper most pathetically, and with a sympathy of tenderness that certainly moved one of his audience to tears. This was presently after his standing for Oxford, from which place he had dispatched his agent to me, with a droll note (to which he afterwards added a verbal postscript), urging me to "come down and make a speech, and tell them who he was, for he doubted whether more than two of the electors had ever heard of him, and he thought there might be as many as six or eight who had heard of me." He introduced the lecture just mentioned, with a reference to his late electioneering failure, which was full of good sense, good spirits, and good humor.

He had a particular delight in boys, and an excellent way with them. I remember his once asking me with fantastic gravity, when he had been to Eton, where my eldest son then was, whether I felt as he did, in regard of never seeing a boy without wanting instantly to give him a sovereign? I thought of this when I looked down into his grave, after he was laid there, for I looked down into it over the shoulder of a boy to whom he had been kind.

These are slight remembrances; but it is to little familiar things suggestive of the voice, look, manner, never, never more to be encountered on this earth, that the mind first turns in a bereavement. And greater things that are known of him, in the way of his warm affections, his quiet endurance, his unselfish thoughtfulness for others, and his munificent hand, may not be told.

If, in the reckless vivacity of his youth, his satirical pen had ever gone astray or done amiss, he had caused it to prefer its own petition for forgiveness, long before:

I've writ the foolish fancy of his brain;
The aimless jest that, striking, hath caused pain;
The idle word that he'd wish back again.

In no pages should I take it upon myself at this time to discourse of his books, of his refined knowledge of character, of his subtle acquaintance with the weaknesses of human nature, of his delightful playfulness as an essayist, of his quaint and touching ballads, of his mastery over the English language. Least of all, in these pages, enriched by his brilliant qualities from the first of the series, and beforehand accepted by the public through the strength of his great name.

But, on the table before me, there lies all that he had written of his latest and last story. That it would be very sad to any one—that it is inexpressibly so to a writer—in its evidences of matured designs never to be accomplished, of intentions begun to be executed and destined never to be completed, of careful preparation for long roads of thought that he was never to traverse, and for shining goals that he was never to reach, will be readily believed. The pain, however, that I felt in perusing it, has not been deeper than the conviction that he was in the healthiest vigor of his powers when he wrought on this last labor. In respect of earnest feeling, far-seeing purpose, character, incident, and a certain loving picturesqueness blending the whole, I believe it to be much the best of all his works. That he fully meant it to be so, that he had become strongly attached to it, and that he bestowed great pains upon it, I trace in almost every page. It contains one picture which must have cost him extreme distress, and which is a master-piece. There are two children in it, touched with a hand as loving and tender as ever a father caressed his little child with. There is some young love, as pure and innocent and pretty as the truth. And it is very remarkable that, by reason of the singular construction of the story, more than one main incident usually belonging to the end of such a fiction is anticipated in the beginning, and thus there is an approach to completeness in the fragment, as to the satisfaction of the reader's mind concerning the most interesting persons, which could hardly have been better attained if the writer's breaking off had been foreseen.

The last line he wrote, and the last proof he corrected, are among these papers through which I have so sorrowfully made my way. The condition of the little pages of manuscript where death stopped his hand, shows that he had carried them about, and often taken them out of his pocket here and there, for patient revision and interlineation. The last words he corrected in print were:

"And my heart throbbed with an exquisite bliss." God grant that on that Christmas Eve when he laid his head back on his pillow and threw up his arms as he had been wont to do when very weary, some consciousness of duty done and Christian hope throughout life humbly cherished, may have caused his own heart so to throb, when he passed away to his Redeemer's rest!

He was found peacefully lying as above described, composed, undisturbed, and to all appearance asleep, on the 24th of December, 1863. He was only in his fifty-third year; so young a man that the mother who blessed him in his first sleep, blessed him in his last. Twenty years before, he had written, after being in a white squall:

And when, its force expended,
The harmless storm was ended,
And, as the sun-rise splendid
Came blushing o'er the sea;
I thought, as day was breaking,
My little girls were waking,
And smiling, and making
A prayer at home for me.

Those little girls had grown to be women when the mournful day broke that saw their father lying dead. In those twenty years of companionship with him, they had learned much from him; and one of them has a literary course before her, worthy of her famous name.

On the bright winter day, the last but one of the old year, he was laid in his grave at Kensal Green, there to mingle the dust to which the mortal part of him had returned, with that of a third child, lost in her infancy, years ago. The heads of a great concourse of his fellow-workers in the Arts, were bowed around his tomb.—*Cornhill Mag.*

[illegible] The camels imported for the Government six years ago, and since kept near the Tejon reservation on the plains, have been [illegible] They are now removed to Benicia. [illegible] easily travel fifty miles a day [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Speculating in whisky [illegible]

—[illegible] the correspondent of the [illegible] is going to Havana, [illegible] in the spring.

—To get the most cream from milk let it be only 1½ inches deep in the pans in warm weather, and 1¼ inches in cold.

—A pair of andirons made of iron, but in the elaborate Italian style of the seventeenth century, were sold by auction in Paris the other day for 1,800—$1,600 in gold.

—Rev. J. Henry Thayer, pastor of the Crombie street church, Salem, has accepted the Associate Professorship of Sacred Theological Literature in Andover.

—The operatives in the cotton factories at Paterson, New Jersey, have struck for higher wages. Most of the manufacturers have complied with the demand.

—Sir William Atherton, late Attorney General of England, and the ex-officio representative of the Crown in the famous Alexandra case, is dead.

—A Frenchman looking after the graves of the prophets, has kicked up another row at Jerusalem. The *News* had him shut up, and the graves also.

—The Liberal party in England have subscribed £100,000 towards establishing a new paper for gratuitous circulation.

—Some surprise was occasioned the other day at a very brilliant wedding reception at Troy, N. Y., when the driver of a hearse drove along and backed up to the sidewalk with doors invitingly open. The emphatic language of the hackmen who were leaving the five hundred invited guests convinced the hearseman that he had mistaken the place.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: When the late Marcus Morton was Governor of Massachusetts for the first time, he one day addressed his council upon his intended appointments, and among other matters he alluded to a petition from a young man who desired the appointment of messenger to the Governor and Council. The applicant had then just commenced his public career, having spoken at political meetings with excellent effect. The Governor remarked: 'I have considered his case, and I shall not appoint him, for he is too smart a man, and too good a mechanic, to fill the position.' 'What did you say was his name?' asked a councillor, who had not listened very attentively. 'His name,' replied the Governor, 'is Nathaniel P. Banks.'

Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, says that the coal fields of America cover an area as large in extent as all Great Britain.

—Gen. Butler proposes to establish a common school system at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, modelled upon that of Massachusetts. This will insure the education of hundreds of colored children. It is a sad fact that of nearly 3,500 colored soldiers in camp on the eastern shore of Maryland, not one can either read or write.

—P. C. J. Weston, Lieut. Governor of South Carolina, died of consumption on the 25th ult. He was a native of England.

—The fire brigade of Charleston, S. C., number four hundred and fifty men, almost a full regiment.

—Patterson McGee, the President's late coachman, who was discharged previous to the burning of the stables at the White House, has been arrested on an alleged charge of incendiarism.

—The New Bedford, Mass., *Standard* says that ex-Mayor Nye of that city, who has been confined with illness all winter, has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Northampton.

—A New York clergyman suggests during Lent an absence from all luxuries at table, rather than an entire abstinence of food even on fast days, giving in charity what is saved from the extra expenses of the table.

—In a speech in the House the other day, Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts said there was more than a million of dollars in the hands of the government which had been earned by freed slaves.

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[illegible]

Lumber
[illegible]

To Actual Settlers
[illegible]

Prices and Terms of Payment.
[illegible]

EXAMPLE.
[illegible]

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Illinois Central R. R. Co., Chicago.

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DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.
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CAUTION.
To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label [illegible]
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For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago. [illegible]

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SURE CURE FOR
Consumption, Asthma, [illegible]
[illegible]
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, [illegible]
[illegible] FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible]

RARE CHANCE FOR [illegible]
[illegible]